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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-688
H. R. 10062

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10062

Aug. 18, 1961	Sen. Long (Hawaii) introduced S. 2440 which was referred to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Feb. 5, 1962	Reps. Aspinall, O'Brien (N.Y.), and Westland introduced H. R. 10049, H. R. 10062, and H. R. 10071 which were referred to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Prints of bills.
Mar. 27, 1962	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 10062.
Mar. 28, 1962	House committee reported H. R. 10062 with amendment. H. Report No. 1536. Print of bill and report.
April 2, 1962	Senate subcommittee voted to report S. 2440.
	House passed H. R. 10062 under suspension of the rules.
April 3, 1962	H. R. 10062 was referred to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
May 1, 1962	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 10062.
May 9, 1962	Senate committee reported H. R. 10062 with amendment. S. Report No. 1478. Print of bill and report.
May 17, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 10062 as reported.
July 19, 1962	House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10062.
July 20, 1962	Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 10062.
Aug. 23, 1962	House received conference report on H. R. 10062. H. Report No. 2264. Print of report.
Aug. 28, 1962	Senate agreed to conference report.
Aug. 30, 1962	House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 4, 1962	Both Houses agreed to H. Con. Res. 519, requesting President to return enrolled bill for correction.
Sept. 25, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-688.

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July	20, 1962	Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 10062.
Aug.	23, 1962	House received conference report on H. R. 10062. H. Report No. 2238. Print of report.
Aug.	28, 1962	Senate agreed to conference report.
Aug.	30, 1962	House agreed to conference report.
Sept.	4, 1962	Both Houses agreed to H. Con. Res. 519, requesting President to return enrolled bill for correction.
Sept.	25, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-688.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-688

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA. Permits the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, will promote the welfare of the American Samoa. The Secretary of Agriculture upon request of the Secretary of Interior, may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2440

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 18, 1961

Mr. LONG of Hawaii (for himself and Mr. GRUENING) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, on request of the Governor of American Samoa, to provide American Samoa with such scientific, technical, and other assistance, including the establishment of any programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Department", as determined by the Secretary will meet the need and promote the welfare of American Samoa. This author-

ity may be exercised without regard to any provision of law under which American Samoa may have been excluded from such assistance or programs of the Department. The Secretary is authorized to provide for such modification of any such assistance or program extended to American Samoa as he deems necessary in order to adapt it to the needs of American Samoa. Any assistance or programs authorized by this section shall be developed in cooperation with the government of American Samoa and shall be covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by that government and the Department. The Secretary may also utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department, and may cooperate with other public agencies and with private organizations and individuals in American Samoa and elsewhere.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this section shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land, the construction or acquisition of buildings, the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the De-

partment, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as determined necessary by the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this section.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2. (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section

8(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

SEC. 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa,".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (l) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.";

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam,"; and

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

SEC. 5. (a) The Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";

(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and

(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2440

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

By Mr. LONG of Hawaii and Mr. GRUENING

AUGUST 18, 1961
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10049

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1962

Mr. ASPINALL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, on request of the Governor of American Samoa, to provide American Samoa with such scientific, technical, and other assistance, including the establishment of any programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Department", as determined by the Secretary will meet the need and promote the welfare of American Samoa. This author-

ity may be exercised without regard to any provision of law under which American Samoa may have been excluded from such assistance or programs of the Department. The Secretary is authorized to provide for such modification of any such assistance or program extended to American Samoa as he deems necessary in order to adapt it to the needs of American Samoa. Any assistance or programs authorized by this section shall be developed in cooperation with the government of American Samoa and shall be covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by that government and the Department. The Secretary may also utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department, and may cooperate with other public agencies and with private organizations and individuals in American Samoa and elsewhere.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this section shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land, the construction or acquisition of buildings, the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the De-

partment, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as determined necessary by the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this section.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2. (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section

8 (b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

SEC. 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa,".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (l) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.";

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam,"; and

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

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(1) in section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";

(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and

(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10049

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

By Mr. ASPINALL

FEBRUARY 5, 1962
Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1962

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, on request of the Governor of American Samoa, to provide American Samoa with such scientific, technical, and other assistance, including the establishment of any programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Department", as determined by the Secretary will meet the need and promote the welfare of American Samoa. This author-

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87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York

FEBRUARY 5, 1962
Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

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For actions of March 27, 1962
87th-2d, No. 47

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report agriculture trade development section of farm bill. House passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sen. Chavez submitted Administration proposal for immediate capital improvements program in redevelopment areas.

SENATE

1. AREA REDEVELOPMENT; CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. Sen. Chavez submitted a proposed amendment, received from the President, to S. 2965, the proposed Standby Capital Improvements Act of 1962, to authorize immediate initiation of a $600 million capital improvements program in redevelopment areas and in communities which have been designated for 12 months or more as areas of substantial unemployment. pp. 4675-6

   Sen. Humphrey commended the President's proposed amendment. pp. 4696-8

2. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted his statement urging enactment of legislation to provide for dairy price supports at between $3.11 and $3.40 per hundredweight and a newspaper editorial, "Need Action in Dairy Crisis, Not Political Maneuvers." p. 4717

3. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Wiley urged adoption of a foreign trade policy which would provide for "promoting export trade but, at the same time, guarding against too great harm to our domestic industries from a too-large volume of imports." pp. 4716-7

4. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Cotton expressed "impatience with the administration's failure to send a timely message to Congress dealing with the serious problems in transportation," and inserted an editorial, "Indifference, in High Places, Toward Common Carriers." pp. 4719-20

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article discussing the use of Public Law 480 counterpart funds for rehabilitation of crippled children in Brazil and urged greater use of these funds for such purposes. pp. 4722-3

6. FLOOD INSURANCE. Sen. Dodd urged that steps be taken to "reactivate the provisions of the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956." p. 4724

7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill will be considered Wed., Mar. 28. p. 4694

HOUSE

8. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture Operations of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee title II (amended), the agriculture trade development secti of H. R. 10010, the general farm bill." p. D213

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 10904, making appropriations fo the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for 1963. pp. 4728-57

Received from this Department a report on an overobligation of an allotment. p. 4774

10. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to add certain land-utilization project lands to the Pike National Forest in Colorado and the Carson National Forest and the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico; to Agriculture Committee. p. 4774

11. PATENTS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill "To fix the fees payable to the Patent Office"; to Judiciary Committee. p. 4774

12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1078 to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to authorize the President to extend import-export controls to non-participants in multilateral cotton textile agreements (H. Rept. 1511). p. 4774

13. CONTRACTS. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10766, to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to define the term "wages" as used in the Act. p. D213

14. TERRITORIES. The Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa including extension of the provisions of the National School Lunch Act to Samoa and authorizing the USDA to make available to the territory technical, scientific, and other agricultural program assistance on a selective and limited basis. p. D213

15. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Ashley discussed his bill H. R. 10683, to repeal the small business set-aside in Government construction, maintenance and repair contracts, saying, "the construction set-aside as presently operated is

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued March 29, 1962
For actions of March 28, 1962
87th-2d, No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted not to report bill to continue current support prices for milk and butterfat. House subcommittee voted to report land-use adjustment sections of farm bill. Sen. Smathers urged early enactment of long-range sugar program. Senate began debate on Treasury-Post Office-Executive Office appropriation bill. House began debate on tax bill. Rep. Randall inserted Secretary's speech.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment title I, on land-use adjustment, of H. R. 10010, the omnibus farm bill. p. D219

   Rep. Findley criticized the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, saying, "I will do my utmost on the Committee on Agriculture to kill the entire bill, as I am convinced that no legislation is far to be preferred to any modification of a bill that is so basically against the interests of the farmer." p. 4868

2. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry (H. Rept. 1516). p. 4937

3. TAXATION; COOPERATIVES. Began debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962, including revisions in tax provisions relative to cooperatives (see Digest 38 for items of interest). pp. 4863-920

4. TERRITORIES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa including extension of the provisions of the National School Lunch Act to Samoa and authorizing the USDA to make available to the territory technical, scientific, and other agricultural program assistance on a selective and limited basis (H. Rept. 1536). (p. 4937). The committee earlier voted to report this bill (p. D220).

5. PURCHASING. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10946 (in lieu of H. R. 10766), to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to define the term "wages" as used in the Act, and H. R. 10786, to establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with the financial aid of, the U. S. for any territory, or for D. C. p. D220

6. PEACE CORPS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 10700, to authorize increased appropriations for the Peace Corps. pp. 4868, 4937

7. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received from the House Administration Committee the reports of several committees on the expenditures of foreign currencies and appropriated funds in travel abroad. pp. 4931-7

8. SALINE WATER. Received from Interior a report on that Department's operations during 1961 under the Saline Water Act of 1952. p. 4937

SENATE

9. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. By a vote of 11 to 5, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted not to report S. J. Res. 150, to continue for nine months additional the current price supports for milk and butterfat. p. D217

10. TREASURY-POST OFFICE-EXECUTIVE OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10526. pp. 4819, 4839-60

11. SUGAR. Sen. Smathers urged early consideration of legislation to extend the Sugar Act, an increase in the quota of mainland cane sugar, and enactment of legislation to extend the program for at least 5 years. pp. 4804-5

12. PEACE CORPS. The Foreign Relations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2935, to extend and expand the Peace Corps. p. D218

13. FORESTRY. Sen. Bennett submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to S. 2287, to provide for the establishment of the Canyonlands National Park Utah (includes National Forest lands). p. 4782

Sen. Moss urged support for legislation to establish the Canyonlands National Park. pp. 4828-31

Sen. Neuberger urged establishment of the Oregon Dunes as a national park and stated, "I firmly believe that the downgrading of the Oregon Dunes was a concession to the Department of Agriculture to give the Forest Service one beautiful area to develop for recreation." pp. 4860-1

87TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1536

EXTENDING THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

MARCH 28, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10062]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa—

(a) The head of any Federal Department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Governor shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the Departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775, 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293, 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946, 60 Stat. 1040, 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693, 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, the National School Lunch Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" wherever they appear in sections 4 and 5 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico,

Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa", by striking from section 4 thereof the words "and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the apportionment for the Virgin Islands, and the apportionment for American Samoa", and by amending section 11, subsection (d)(1) to read "(1) 'State' includes any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.".

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (c) of section 1 of this Act—

(a) Section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909, 20 U.S.C. 34) is amended by inserting the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" wherever it appears in the first sentence of subsection (a) and in subsections (b) and (c), by inserting the figure "$160,000" in lieu of the figure "$80,000", and by striking the words "to be available for allotment to Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one-half to be available for allotment to Guam and one-half to be available for allotment to American Samoa";

(b) The Library Services Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 4 thereof the words "to Guam and to the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsection (a), the words "in the case of the Virgin Islands and of Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the cases of the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsections (c) and (d) the words "Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; and by striking from section 9 the words "Guam, or the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa".

(c) The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 624 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa"; by striking from section 631, subsection (a), the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa"; by inserting in section 631, subsection (d), the words "American Samoa," after the words "the Virgin Islands,"; and by striking from section 652 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa";

(d) Section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is further amended effective July 1, 1962, by inserting, in subsection (l) thereof, the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the first sentence and the words "or American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the second sentence.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 10062, as amended, introduced by Representative O'Brien of New York, is to make available to American Samoa the technical assistance, as needed, of the various Federal departments and agencies and to extend to American Samoa several Federal assistance programs presently available in other parts of the United States and its territories. Companion bills were introduced by Representative Aspinall (H.R. 10049) and Representative Westland (H.R. 10071) and were considered concurrently with the reported bill.

NEED

H.R. 10062, as amended, will authorize the Governor of American Samoa to request Federal departments, agencies, or corporations to extend, without reimbursement, scientific and technical assistance to promote the welfare of the territory. Examples of the sorts of technical assistance which may be called for from time to time include revision of Samoa's tax structure, education, agricultural and fisheries production and marketing, harbor improvement, public utilities, and land planning and zoning. A limitation of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year is provided.

In addition, several public laws applicable in other U.S. territories are extended to American Samoa. They are the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), the Vocational Education Act (60 Stat. 775), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (60 Stat. 1040), and a part of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693).

COST

The bill provides for no increase in authorized appropriations. The amount of aid which may be requested under section 1 of the bill is limited to $150,000 a year and the assistance rendered under the Vocational Education Act and the Library Services Act may not exceed $80,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively. Other items in the bill will be charged to regular departmental appropriations as need occurs.

AMENDMENT

H.R. 10062 was redrafted in committee principally to insure that the Federal departments and agencies would provide assistance only at the request of the Governor of American Samoa and that requests for assistance under section 1 would be limited to the amount there designated.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

Favorable reports from the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare are as follows:

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1962.

Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Aspinall: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 10049, H.R. 10062, and H.R. 10071, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

We recommend that one of the bills be enacted with the amendments suggested below.

We are now engaged in a general survey of the Federal laws that should be extended to American Samoa. Although the survey is not complete, we believe that there is no reason to defer action with respect to the Federal laws covered by the bill. In fact, there is an affirmative need to make these laws applicable to American Samoa immediately. We shall submit further recommendations when our survey has been finished.

Section 1 of the bill authorizes the extension to American Samoa of any Federal agricultural program. The section is in general rather than specific terms, that is, it does not identify the programs involved but authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture upon request of the Governor of American Samoa to extend to American Samoa any of the programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, with such modifications as he deems necessary. It applies to both technical assistance and grants-in-aid. The section authorizes the appropriation of such sums as are needed for the purpose and the sums appropriated will be in addition to and not in substitution for regular appropriations.

During recent hearings before the Senate subcommittee there was considerable discussion of a suggestion that this authority (1) should be limited to technical and other assistance that does not involve financial grants-in-aid, and (2) should be expanded to apply to all departments and agencies in the executive branch.

We concur in that suggestion. The limitation is desirable because the extension to American Samoa of grant-in-aid programs raises problems regarding the amount of grant assistance that should be authorized and the formulas that should be used for allocating grant assistance among the States and territories. For that reason grant-in-aid programs should be considered separately. The expansion is desirable because agencies other than the Department of Agriculture are in a position to provide urgently needed technical assistance, and American Samoa should be in a position to request and receive technical assistance from any of them. The small size and population of the territory usually would not warrant the establishment of separate organizational units by the various executive agencies, and with technical assistance from them American Samoa can administer most of these programs more effectively by itself.

Examples of the type of technical and related assistance that are needed are: (1) Technicians to review the tax structure of the territory and to recommend changes, (2) technical and related assistance in harbor and channel improvement work, (3) technical assistance in planning and improving educational programs, (4) technical assistance in organizing an expanded food production program, (5) technical assistance in improving marketing systems, both agricultural and retail merchandising, (6) technical assistance in the fields of zoning and area planning, (7) public utility experts (telephone, electric, transportation), (8) marine experts, (9) banking experts.

The modified language for section 1 which we recommend is as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a) The head of any department, corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Government may, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa, extend to American Samoa without reimbursement scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program administered by such agency that will promote the welfare of American Samoa, notwithstanding any provision of law under which American Samoa may otherwise be excluded from such program. The provisions of this section shall not apply to financial assistance under a grant-in-aid program.

"(b) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and the sums appropriated shall be in addition to sums appropriated or otherwise made available for the programs involved."

We are not able to estimate the cost of the technical assistance authorized by this language, but we expect that it will be moderate. Section 2 extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended. That act authorizes the annual appropriation of specified sums of money for vocational education in five specified fields (agriculture, home economics, trades and industry, distributive occupations, and fishing trades). The money is apportioned among the various States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and Guam. The funds must be matched 100 percent.

The language of section 2 is in the same form as the language that was used in the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909, 20 U.S.C. 34),

to extend the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to Guam. In both cases the additional appropriation of $80,000 is authorized, and the apportionments to the various States are not affected.

The need for vocational education in American Samoa is great. There is almost a total absence of people suitably trained to participate in the expanding economy of the territory. In the mechanical arts field, the few trained Samoans were trained during the period of Navy administration, and they have not been able to train younger people. We are aware of no justifiable reason to exclude American Samoa from the Federal program.

Section 3 extends to American Samoa the provisions of the National School Lunch Act. No new appropriation is authorized for the purpose. The funds apportioned to American Samoa will be determined by the regular formula except that the limitation of 3 percent of the total appropriation that may be apportioned to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands will now include American Samoa. Before applying the 3-percent limitation, the American Samoan share will be determined by the formula applicable to the States. American Samoa will also be subject to the minimum apportionment requirement that applies to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, which is related to the allotment per child of school age in the State having the lowest per capita income.

The need for this program in American Samoa is particularly acute. Almost one-third of the population is in school. This is due to the emigration of a large part of the young adult population. Many of the children in the junior high and high schools leave their villages early in the morning after eating a hearty breakfast, walk across the mountains to school, and don't eat again until they return to the villages at night. Although the problem is less acute in the grade schools in the villages, undernourishment is still a problem there.

Section 4 extends to American Samoa the provisions of section 314 of the Public Health Service Act. This section relates to grants and services to States in the fields of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, heart diseases, and adequate public health services. The section by its original terms applied to the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. It was extended to Guam by the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 910, 42 U.S.C. 2461). The present bill makes American Samoa and Guam subject to the same rules. In general, the allotments to the States and territories are based upon population, the extent of the health problem, and the financial need of the State or territory. The State or territory may be required to provide supplemental funds.

Section 4 also extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946. The extension is in the same terms that apply to Guam (act of Aug. 1, 1956, 70 Stat. 910, 42 U.S.C. 291i, 291g, 291t).

American Samoa is in need of an improved health program, and is not able to finance it from local revenues. It should be entitled to participate in the general Federal program.

Section 5 extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Library Services Act. This is an action which we recommended in our letter dated November 29, 1961, to the President of the Senate, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the purpose. We understand that the

letter was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. A technical perfecting amendment to section 5 is desirable, as follows: On page 6, line 4, before "section" insert "subsection (a) of".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1962.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for a report on H.R. 10049, a bill to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

The parts of this bill which relate directly to this Department's area of responsibility are section 1 and section 3. Therefore, we will confine our comments on the bill to these sections.

Section 1 of H.R. 10049 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, on request of the Governor of American Samoa, to make available to this territory technical, scientific, and other agricultural program assistance on a selective and limited basis. Any assistance or programs authorized by this section would have to be developed in cooperation with the government of American Samoa and covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by that government and the Department. Section 3 of the bill would extend to American Samoa the provisions of the National School Lunch Act on the same limited basis as it is now applicable to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

This Department believes that these sections of H.R. 10049 represent desirable legislation and recommends their enactment.

The need for the aids that H.R. 10049 would make possible for American Samoa is clearly stated in the comprehensive report (S. Doc. 38, 87th Cong.) of Senators Oren E. Long and Ernest Gruening to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs pursuant to Senate Resolution 330, 86th Congress. Section 1 of the bill would, in effect, provide the Department with standby authority to assist American Samoa in dealing with its agricultural problems in the event such assistance was requested by the Governor. It is contemplated that any such needed assistance would be extended through working relationships developed with the Department of Agriculture of the Government of American Samoa under a suitable memorandum of understanding. Through section 3 of H.R. 10049 it would be possible for American Samoa to participate in the national school lunch program. Almost 7,000 children are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools there. The development of the lunch program will probably depend upon the provision of more adequate school facilities. Nonetheless, the availability of Federal assistance would

permit a beginning for this much needed service to the children of American Samoa.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. MURPHY, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, February 8, 1962.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for a report on H.R. 10049, H.R. 10062, and H.R. 10071, bills to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Under these bills, American Samoa would be given the benefits of certain programs administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The first section of the bills would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide American Samoa with scientific, technical, and other assistance, including the establishment of any program administered by that Department to meet the needs and promote the welfare of American Samoa. Specifically, the national school lunch program would be extended to American Samoa.

Other sections of the bills would specifically extend to American Samoa (1) the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended; (2) participation in the benefits of the Library Services Act; (3) the provisions of section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, relating to grants and services for prevention, treatment, and control of venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart disease, and for the establishment and maintenance of adequate public health services; and (4) hospital and medical facilities construction under the Hill-Burton program.

We strongly favor the objective of providing American Samoa with needed assistance in health, education, and welfare in order to improve the conditions of the people of American Samoa.

If your committee believes that this objective could best be accomplished by legislation along the lines of the instant bills, we prefer that, rather than making certain programs specifically applicable to American Samoa, the bills provide the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with flexibility in meeting the needs of the people of American Samoa by vesting broad authority in him to extend to American Samoa, upon the request of the Governor of American Samoa, any needed program or service administered by the Department, including grant-in-aid assistance.

Also, the Secretary should be authorized to provide for any modification of a program or service, including grant-in-aid assistance, as he deems necessary in order to adapt it to the needs of American Samoa. It would be essential to authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out these programs in American Samoa which sums would be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department.

Such an approach would have the advantage, among other things, of permitting the extension to American Samoa of programs of the Department not named in the bills which might contribute significantly to the improvement of conditions in the territory. Under such authority, the Department would be able to undertake positive steps toward solutions to the problems of health, education, and welfare in American Samoa with the full cooperation and support of the people of American Samoa. We would be able to utilize the full resources of the Department in assuring sound development of health, education, and welfare services and would hope to provide for the training of personnel and for the eventual staffing of the services by qualified people of the territory.

We should be glad to provide your committee with whatever technical assistance it may desire in connection with its consideration of the instant bills.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends the enactment of H.R. 10062, as amended.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT (60 STAT. 230) AS AMENDED (42 U.S.C. 1751 ET SEQ.)

SEC. 4. The sums appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to the authorization contained in section 3 of this Act, excluding the sum specified in section 5, shall be available to the Secretary for supplying during such fiscal year, agricultural commodities and other foods for the school-lunch program in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The Secretary shall apportion among the States during each fiscal year not less than 75 per centum of the aforesaid funds made available for such year for supplying agricultural commodities and other foods under the provisions of this Act. The total of such apportionments of funds for use in [Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa* shall not exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated for agricultural commodities and other foods for the school-lunch program; except that in the case of the first apportionments of funds from any annual or supplemental appropriation (and only in such case), the apportionment for Puerto Rico, the apportionment for Guam, [and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands] *the apportionment for the Virgin*

Islands, and the apportionment for American Samoa, shall be not less than that amount which will result in an allotment per child of school age equal to the allotment per child of school age in the State (other than [Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa*) having the lowest per capita income among the States participating in such first apportionments. * * *

SEC. 5. Of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to the authorization contained in section 3 of this Act, $10,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for the purpose of providing, during such fiscal year, nonfood assistance for the school-lunch program pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The Secretary shall apportion among the States during each fiscal year the aforesaid sum of $10,000,000, and such apportionment among the States shall be on the basis of the factors, and in accordance with the standards, set forth in section 4 with respect to the apportionment for agricultural commodities and other foods. Apportionments of funds for use in [Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa* for nonfood assistance shall be determined subject to the provisions of the third sentence of section 4.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 11. (d) For the purposes of this Act—

(1) "State" includes any of the [forty-eight] *fifty* States, the District of Columbia, [Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.*

ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1956 (70 STAT. 909, 20 U.S.C. 34)

SEC. 9. (a) Guam *and American Samoa* shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and annually thereafter, the sum of [$80,000] *$160,000,* [to be available for allotment to Guam] *one-half to be available for allotment to Guam and one-half to be available for allotment to American Samoa* under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in Guam *and American Samoa.*

(c) The provisions of section 3 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C., sec. 15j), section 7 (60 Stat. 775, 777; 20 U.S.C., sec. 15o), and section 8 (b) (60 Stat. 775, 777; 20 U.S.C., sec. 15p (b)), of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall

deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in Guam *and American Samoa.*

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775, 777; 20 U.S.C., sec. 15q), there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929, 933), as amended (20 U.S.C., sec. 15).

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT (70 STAT. 293), AS AMENDED (20 U.S.C. 351 ET SEQ.)

SEC. 4. From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 3 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot $10,000 each [to Guam and to the Virgin Islands] *to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa* and $40,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the rural population of the State bears to the rural population of the United States, according to the most recent decennial census.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 6. (a) From the allotments available therefor under section 4, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under section 5 an amount computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share of the total sums expended by the State and its political subdivisions under such plan during the period for which such payment was made, except that no payments shall be made to any State from its allotment for any fiscal year unless and until the Commissioner finds that (1) there will be available for expenditure under the plan from State or local sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made (A) sums sufficient to enable the State to receive under this section payments in an amount not less than $10,000 [in the case of the Virgin Islands and of Guam] *in the cases of the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa* and $40,000 in the case of any other State, and (B) not less than the total amount actually expended, in the areas covered by the plan for such year, for public library services from such sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and (2) there will be available for expenditure for public library services from State sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made not less than the total amount actually expended for public library services from such sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

(b) * * *

(c) For the purposes of this section the "Federal share" for any State shall be 100 per centum less the State percentage and the State percentage shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, [Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa*), except that (1) the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 per centum or less than 33 per centum, and (2) the Federal share for

Puerto Rico, [Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa* shall be 66 per centum.

(d)(1) The "Federal share" for each State shall be promulgated by the Commissioner between July 1 and August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per capita incomes of each of the States and of all of the States (excluding Puerto Rico, [Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa*), for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce. * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 9. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) The term "State" means a State, Puerto Rico, [Guam, or the Virgin Islands] *Guam, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa;*

HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (60 STAT. 1040) AS AMENDED (42 U.S.C. 291 ET SEQ.)

SEC. 624. Each State for which a State plan has been approved prior to or during a fiscal year shall be entitled for such year to an allotment of a sum bearing the same ratio to the sums authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 621 for such year as the product of (a) the population of such State and (b) the square of its allotment percentage (as defined in section 631(a)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all of the States: *Provided,* That no such allotment to any State shall be less than $200,000 but for the purpose of this proviso the term State shall not include the [Virgin Islands or Guam] *Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa.* * * *

* * * * * * *

SEC. 631. For the purposes of this title—

(a) the allotment percentage for any State shall be 100 per centum less that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the United States, except that (1) the allotment percentage shall in no case be more than 75 per centum or less than 33⅓ per centum, and (2) the allotment percentage for [Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands] *Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa* shall be 75 per centum;

(b) * * *

(c) * * *

(d) the term "State" includes Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, *American Samoa,* and the District of Columbia.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 652. Each State shall be entitled for each fiscal year to an allotment of a sum bearing the same ratio to the sums appropriated for such year pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 651, as the product of (a) the population of such State and (b) the square of its allotment percentage (as defined in section 631(a)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all of the States: *Provided,* That no such allotment to any State for the purposes of paragraph (1) or (2) of section 651 shall be less than $100,000 and no such allotment to any State for the purpose of paragraph (3) or (4) of

said section shall be less than $50,000, but for the purpose of this proviso the term "State" shall not include the [Virgin Islands or Guam] *Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa.* * * *

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT (58 STAT. 693) AS AMENDED (42 U.S.C. 246)

SEC. 314. (l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam *and American Samoa* in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam *or American Samoa* from its allotment under subsections (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam *or American Samoa*, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.

○

Union Calendar No. 641

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

[Report No. 1536]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1962

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MARCH 28, 1962

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

~~AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS~~

~~SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, on request of the Governor of American Samoa, to provide American Samoa with such scientific, technical, and other assistance, including the establishment of any programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Department", as determined by the Secretary will meet the need and promote the welfare of American Samoa. This author-~~

ity may be exercised without regard to any provision of law under which American Samoa may have been excluded from such assistance or programs of the Department. The Secretary is authorized to provide for such modification of any such assistance or program extended to American Samoa as he deems necessary in order to adapt it to the needs of American Samoa. Any assistance or programs authorized by this section shall be developed in cooperation with the government of American Samoa and shall be covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by that government and the Department. The Secretary may also utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department, and may cooperate with other public agencies and with private organizations and individuals in American Samoa and elsewhere.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this section shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land, the construction or acquisition of buildings, the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the De-

partment, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as determined necessary by the Secretary to carry out the purposes of this section.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2 (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section

~~8(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.~~

~~(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).~~

~~NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT~~

~~SEC 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa,".~~

~~(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.~~

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (l) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.";

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam,"; and

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

~~LIBRARY SERVICES ACT~~

~~SEC. 5. (a) The Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended as follows:~~

~~(1) in section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";~~

~~(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and~~

~~(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.~~

~~(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.~~

That, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa—

(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Governor shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the de-

partments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946; 60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, the National School Lunch Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" wherever they appear in sections 4 and 5 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa", by striking from section 4 thereof the words "and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the apportionment for the Virgin Islands, and the apportionment for American

Samoa", and by amending section 11, subsection (d)(1) to read "(1) 'State' includes any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa."

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (c) of section 1 of this Act—

(a) section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909; 20 U.S.C. 34), is amended by inserting the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" wherever it appears in the first sentence of subsection (a) and in subsections (b) and (c), by inserting the figure "$160,000" in lieu of the figure "$80,000", and by striking the words "to be available for allotment to Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one-half to be available for allotment to Guam and one-half to be available for allotment to American Samoa";

(b) the Library Services Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 4 thereof the words "to Guam and to the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsection (a), the words "in the case of the Virgin Islands and of Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the cases of the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsections (c) and (d) the words "Guam,

and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; and by striking from section 9 the words "Guam, or the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa";

(c) the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 624 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa"; by striking from section 631, subsection (a), the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa"; by inserting in section 631, subsection (d), the words "American Samoa," after the words "the Virgin Islands,"; and by striking from section 652 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa";

(d) section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is further amended effective July 1, 1962, by inserting, in subsection (l) thereof, the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the first sentence and the words "or American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the second sentence.

Union Calendar No. 641

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

[Report No. 1536]

A BILL

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York

FEBRUARY 5, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MARCH 28, 1962

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued April 3, 1962
For actions of April 2, 1962
87th-2d, No. 50

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill (Mar. 30). House subcommittee voted to report marketing order and dairy provisions of farm bill. Sens. Wiley and Proxmire criticized lowering of dairy price supports.

SENATE

1. TERRITORIES; AMERICAN SAMOA. The Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full consideration with amendment S. 2440, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. p. D232

2. TARIFFS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10607, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide for the adoption and implementation of revised tariff schedules proposed by the Tariff Commission and to make certain amendments in existing law necessitated by the adoption of such revised schedules (S. Rept. 1317). p. 5168

3. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley criticized the Secretary's "dairy policy" and urged enactment of legislation providing for dairy price supports "somewhere between $3.11 and $3.40." p. 5177

Sen. Proxmire criticized the action of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees in voting not to report a bill to continue recent price support levels for dairy products and contended that the Secretary was not required by law to lower dairy price supports. pp. 5201-3

4. NATIONAL FARM. Sen. Morse commended a proposal for the establishment of a national shrine in the form of a national farm to honor the American farmer. p. 5238

5. FARM LABOR. Sen. Proxmire inserted a report of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., "The Condition of Farmworkers in 1961." pp. 5204-6

6. FOOD PRICES. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article on food prices, "You Get a Bargain When Buying Food." p. 5204

7. LAND USE. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article supporting provisions of the proposed farm bill to "expand agricultural land use programs to include recreational needs, wildlife uses, and natural scenic beauty." p. 5203

8. SALINE WATER. Sen. Anderson commended the saline water conversion program and inserted a report of the Interior Department on operations of the program for 1961. pp. 5177-9

9. POTATOES. At the request of Sen. Muskie S. 3050, to provide for marketing quotas on Irish potatoes, was ordered to remain on the desk for another week for the addition of potential cosponsors. p. 5172

10. TEXTILES. The Commerce Committee submitted a second supplementary report, "Problems of the Domestic Textile Industry" (S. Rept. 1314). p. 5169

11. PERSONNEL; ORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee submitted a report "Organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies," depicting the number of employees assigned to various departments and agencies (S. Rept. 1313). pp. 5168-9

12. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend Sec. 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide for the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 5164

13. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the Department of Commerce a report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year 1961. pp. 5165, 5160
Sen. Proxmire inserted a letter from the Budget Bureau discussing the valuation of imports for statistical and other purposes. pp. 5206-7

14. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Both Houses received a GAO report on the review of bonding of Federal employees. pp. 5165, 5160

15. RETIREMENT. Both Houses received a CSC report of the board of actuaries of the civil service retirement system for fiscal year 1960. pp. 5165-5161

16. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Carlson inserted a series of resolutions of the Kansas Livestock Association relating to various aspects of agriculture and agricultural programs. pp. 5167-8

April 2, 1962

HOUSE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Mar. 30) H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962 (H. Rept. 1548), which includes items for ARS, AMS, and Forest Service (see table at end of this Digest for a summary of these items). The bill also includes $25,000,000 for disaster relief assistance to States and local governments, $17,000,000 for U. S. participation in the New York World's Fair, $18,000 for salaries and expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, $5,000,000 additional capital for the GSA general supply fund to provide for increased sales, and $85,000,000 increased capital for the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10526, the Treasury-Post Office Departments and Executive Office of the President appropriation bill (p. 5060). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

Received from the President an amendment to the budget for 1963 involving an increase of $6 million for the civil functions of the Department of the Army (H. Doc. 378). p. 5160

Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1963 involving a net decrease of $265,000 for civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (H. Doc. 379). p. 5160

18. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee title III /on marketing orders/ (amended), of H. R. 10010, the general farm bill. Also ordered reported subtitle C /on dairy/ (amended), of title IV, without recommendation." p. D235

19. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. pp. 5121-4

20. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1037, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing. pp. 5124-6

21. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 8962, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. p. 5061

22. FORESTRY. Passed with an amendment H. R. 9822, to provide that lands within a national forest acquired under section 8 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315g), may be added to the national forest. p. 5061

23. WILDLIFE. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 489, to provide protection for the golden eagle. pp. 5062-6

24. HONEYBEES. Passed without amendment H. R. 8050, to prohibit the importation of all honeybees of the genus Apis in the adult stage except for research purposes by this Department or as the Secretary shall determine. p. 5078

25. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice H. R. 2049, to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures. p. 5061

26. LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 946, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of the present law which provides for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen. pp. 5078-9

27. FOREIGN TRADE. On objection of Rep. Curtis, Mo., passed over H. R. 10788, to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to authorize the President to extend import-export controls to non-participants in multilateral cotton textile agreements. pp. 5079-80

28. RESEARCH. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions. pp. 5080-1

29. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchzse or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. p. 5081

30. PERSONNEL; TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another. p. 5081

31. BANKING. By a vote of 255 to 94, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10162, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the U. S. to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the international monetary system. pp. 5086-99

32. RECREATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 1171, to increase the public benefits from the national fish and wildlife conservation areas through their incidental or secondary use for public recreation. pp. 5099-102

33. TERRITORIES. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa including extension of the provisions of the National School Lunch Act to Samoa, and authorizing the head of any Federal department to extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa (pp. 5127-8). The committee report includes the following statement regarding costs: "The bill provides for no increase in authorized appropriations. The amount of aid which may be requested under section 1 of the bill is limited to $150,000 a year ... Other items in the bill will be charged to regular departmental appropriations as need occurs."

34. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10896, the proposed Adult Basic Education Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 1551). p. 5161

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

35. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley stating that "an $86 million assist to the U. S. gold problem is possible as the result of new Public Law 480 agreements which utilize a new feature of the law." pp. A2509-10

up the National Capital Parks System here in the District of Columbia and in adjacent parts of Maryland and Virginia. Good as it may be for other types of cases, the disciplinary procedure which the civil service laws sets up is too slow-moving for a police force. In addition, in the Washington atmosphere, it lends itself too readily to abusive delays.

H.R. 8567, which I introduced last year, provides that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe punishments ranging up to 7 days' suspension without pay and a $100 fine for infractions of the rules applicable to the Park Police. It provides, furthermore, that if the punishment is no greater than 3 days' suspension without pay, the chief of the Park Police may impose it in a summary proceeding. In all other cases—and, in fact, even in the case I just mentioned if the accused demands it—the procedure will be to set up a three-man trial board.

The rights of the men are protected all along the line. Charges must be in writing, the accused must have an opportunity to be heard, trial boards will include one man from the Park Police in order to insure that the problems of the force are understood, an appeal is allowed to the Secretary of the Interior or a person designated by him, the sentence can be affirmed or reversed or reduced but cannot be increased on appeal, and the amount and kind of punishment that can be meted out either in a summary proceeding or in a trial board proceeding is severely limited.

This bill is 20 years overdue, but I deliberately delayed holding hearings on it in our national parks subcommittee until this spring so that it would not be overshadowed by last year's excitement in the local press and elsewhere about the Park Police. Charges of factionalism in this police force, of favoritism and influence, and of low morale have been made many times. They go back many years. I do not deny that the charges exist or even that there may be some merit to them, but we carefully refrained in the subcommittee from going into them and from trying to see whether they are true or not. If we had done that, we would have found ourselves in a quagmire of pettiness that we had no business getting into and we might well have come up with a piece of legislation that others would describe as vindictive and that would probably have been too closely tailored to immediate problems and personalities to be good over the long run.

I cannot say that I am fully satisfied with the U.S. Park Police in spite of apparent improvements since the time my bill was introduced, but I think that if H.R. 8567 is enacted and is justly administered, a good deal of the cause for complaint will disappear. I want, however, to reiterate one thing I said at our hearings—if this bill and other changes which the Department of the Interior has been making do not substantially lessen internal conflicts in the Park Police and improve its standing in the eyes of the citizenry, I shall move quickly to introduce a bill to abolish the Park Police and transfer its functions to the Metropolitan Police and other organizations.

In summary, let me say this—we have here a bill that will cost no money, that is long overdue, and that strikes a fair balance between the needs of a police chief for adequate disciplinary methods and the needs of his men for assurance of a fair hearing. More than this we cannot do at present, and I recommend enactment of H.R. 8567.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa—

(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Governor shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946; 60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, the National School Lunch Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" wherever they appear in sections 4 and 5 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa", by striking from section 4 thereof the words "and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the apportionment for the Virgin Islands, and the apportionment for American Samoa", and by amending section 11, subsection (d)(1) to read "(1) 'State' includes any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa."

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (c) of section 1 of this Act—

(a) section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909; 20 U.S.C. 34), is amended by inserting the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" wherever it appears in the first sentence of subsection (a) and in subsections (b) and (c), by inserting the figure "$160,000" in lieu of the figure "$80,000", and by striking the words "to be available for allotment to Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one-half to be available for allotment to Guam and one-half to be available for allotment to American Samoa";

(b) the Library Services Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 4 thereof the words "to Guam and to the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsection (a), the words "in the case of the Virgin Islands and of Guam and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the cases of the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsections (c) and (d) the words "Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; and by striking from section 9 the words "Guam, or the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa";

(c) the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 624 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa"; by striking from section 631, subsection (a), the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa"; by inserting in section 631, subsection (d), the words "American Samoa," after the words "the Virgin Islands,"; and by striking from section 652 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa";

(d) section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is further amended effective July 1, 1962, by inserting, in subsection (l) thereof, the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the first sentence and the words "or American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the second sentence.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend that favorable consideration be given to H.R. 10062, which extends the application of several laws to American Samoa. This is a bill that received comprehensive hearings before our Subcommittee on Territorial Affairs. It was introduced at the request of the Governor of American Samoa and carries strong endorsements from the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Governor of American Samoa, the Honorable H. Rex Lee, personally appeared before our subcommittee and explained how the provisions embodied in the bill would be utilized. In addition, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WESTLAND], a high-ranking member of our committee, and I visited American Samoa in December and convinced ourselves that the services that would be made available in this bill would assist the territory immeasurably. Our colleague from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Interior Department and related agencies, made an on-the-spot study of conditions in American Samoa and will, I am sure, agree with me that we must extend all reasonable aid to the 20,000 American nationals who live in this unincorporated territory.

The United States has owned American Samoa for over 60 years. In many respects our Government can be proud of the progress the Samoans have made in those six decades but in other respects we have been neglectful. The executive and legislative arms of the Government must share in the neglect. We could have done better and we must do better. Blaming each other at this time will accomplish little. We can begin to make up for our lack of assistance and guidance of the territory by granting the provisions of H.R. 10062.

This bill will accomplish two purposes. First, upon the request of the Governor, it will make available to American Samoa without reimbursement the scientific and technical assistance the various Departments and agencies have to offer. Second, it will extend to American Samoa several Federal assistance programs presently available to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

In the first category of assistance there could be included the revision of the territorial tax structures, education, agricultural and fisheries production, and marketing, harbor and shipping improvements, public utilities, land planning and zoning. The bill provides that assistance in these fields will be made available only upon the request of the Governor and it carries a limitation of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year.

The second purpose of the bill is to extend five public laws, applicable to Guam and the Virgin Islands, to American Samoa. These laws are so familiar to us that we may be surprised to find that American Samoa was overlooked when they were enacted. The laws are the National School Lunch Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Library Services Act, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, and the part of the Public Health Service Act which refers to grants and services in the fields of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and heart ailments.

This is not costly legislation. In fact, it requires no increase in authorized appropriations. Aid that may be requested under section 1 is limited to $150,000 a year. The sums of $80,000 and $10,000 for the Vocational Education and Library Services Acts, respectively, may be provided. For the other three acts the cognizant departments will have to justify their needs.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will provide the Governor of America Samoa several sorely needed tools that he can use to promote the welfare of the territory and its inhabitants. I urge its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member desiring to do so may extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately preceding the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO HADASSAH ON ITS 50TH BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is recognized for 2 hours.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to one of the great women's organizations of our country, one whose work and influence reach far beyond the boundaries of the United States, one which, by deed and word, has given substance to our ideals and earned for us the respect, gratitude and affection of millions. I refer to Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, which this year is observing its 50th birthday.

Women, we have been told, in their private lives shun publicity when they reach the half-century mark. I would not wish to be ungallant and would be reluctant to offened the fair sex. But, in this instance, it would be ungallant and ungrateful as well, if the 50th birthday of an organization, a remarkable organization of women, was to go unnoticed. So, today, I would like to review a few of the long list of accomplishments of Hadassah.

Bible readers—and which of us does not find inspiration and strength in the Good Book—will recall that in the Book of Esther we find that young queen Esther had a Hebrew name, Hadassah. It was to this source that the group of women, meeting in February 1912, in New York City, went for their name. To one of the great prophets, Jeremiah, they went for their motto. They answered the prophet's question: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Where is the healing of the daughter of my people?" and proceeded to provide the balm and the healing in one of the most neglected places and amongst those living in misery: Palestine.

Palestine was a territory under the government of the then Ottoman Empire, the Turkish Empire with its heavy hand on two continents: Europe and Asia. The misrule which gave Turkey the name of the "sick man of Europe" was nowhere more evident than in the territory of Palestine. Here the remnant of a once-great Jewry lived in poverty and distress. Here Henrietta Szold, a native of Baltimore, a teacher, scholar and editor visited, and here she found her lifework and gave the pattern and plan to the organization she founded.

What we now take for granted as aid to the underprivileged was a bold and imaginative demonstration of human responsibility for others. The first target for healing was an eye disease that leads to blindness. And the first recipients of that healing were children. Hadassah's two nurses, who opened their tidy clinic in an old stone house with a lemon tree in the garden, gave treatment to clear up this trachoma to all who would come. It should be noted that this call went out to every child, irrespective of race or creed. Christians, Moslems, Jews, any one who would accept help was gladly given it. When ignorance or timidity or fear prevented response, the nurses went to the homes. The response grew and so did the conquest of the disease.

The nurses, under Hadassah's guidance, then went into the schools where larger numbers could be reached. Palestine, known as the "land of the blind," was to be the great example to other eastern countries of the efficacy of preventive medicine. Its beneficence was later to be extended to Asia and Africa in their ascent from primitive procedures to modern scientific methods. But I am getting ahead of my story. I shall refer to Hadassah's work in what we have come to call the newly emergent countries later in my remarks.

With the opening guns of World War I, the American nurses of Hadassah were forced to leave Palestine, since Turkey expelled enemy aliens. One came home. The other offered her services to the Allied army and died in Alexandria. The Palestine community suffered doubly during those war years. With allied approval and in allied convoys braving naval action and submarine warfare, a medical mission, directed by the same Henrietta Szold, proceeded in 1918 with medical personnel, sanitary engineers, nurses, and administrators and with the necessary complement of supplies and drugs to bring relief to the community under fire and, at that time, being rapidly conquered by allied forces. After a perilous 3-month trip, the ship, dubbed SS *Hadassah,* finally made port. Dramatically, it was just in time to render assistance to General Allenby's forces in their campaign to drive the Turks out of the Holy Land. The medical unit set up field hospitals and clinics and sent out teams to combat epidemics, particularly of cholera. There are no statistics, but who can say that allied soldiers were not safeguarded against these dreadful accompaniments of war.

With the end of hostilities, Hadassah's ministrations began in ever-increasing tempo. Hospitals, clinics, school luncheons in rapid succession—and again I

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate considered U.N. bond purchase bill.

House passed 36 sundry bills.

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 5163–5179

Bills Introduced: Eight bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3089–3096; S.J. Res. 178; S. Con. Res. 66–67; and S. Res. 322–323.

Pages 5042, 5170–5171

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

Report of Committee on Government Operations entitled "Organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies" (S. Rept. 1313);

Report of Committee on Commerce entitled "Problems of the Domestic Textile Industry" (S. Rept. 1314);

H.R. 9751, authorizing funds for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for fiscal year 1963, with amendment (S. Rept. 1315);

H.R. 10043, extending the reporting date relative to congressional studies of proposals affecting State taxation of income derived from interstate commerce (S. Rept. 1316);

H.R. 10607, to amend the Tariff Act so as to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions (S. Rept. 1317;

H.R. 9778, providing for free entry of certain steel donated for an addition to the Chippewa County War Memorial Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with amendments (S. Rept. 1318); and

S. 2814, proposed Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (S. Rept. 1319). Pages 5168–5169

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee. Page 5163

Authority To Report: Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to file reports up to April 30, 1962, on certain investigations and studies made by its subcommittees. Page 5163

U.N. Bonds: Senate continued its consideration of S. 2768, authorizing purchase of U.N. bonds and the appropriation of funds therefor, adopting committee amendments en bloc. Pending at adjournment was Mansfield-Dirksen amendment (in the nature of a substitute for the bill).

Pages 5179, 5187–5188, 5190–5198, 5215–5226

Treaty Reported: The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, dated at London on June 17, 1960 (Ex. K, 87th Cong., 1st sess.), was reported (Ex. Rept. 5). Page 5164

Confirmations: Senate confirmed the following nominations: Edward A. McDermott, of Iowa, to be Director of the Office of Emergency Planning; Maj. Gen. Marshall Sylvester Carter, to be Deputy Director, CIA; 11 judicial; and numerous Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps nominations. Pages 5289–5290

Nominations: The following nominations were received: 3 civilian; 1 judicial; 2 Army; 63 postmasters; numerous Air Force; 2 Marine Corps; and 1 postmaster withdrawal. Pages 5283–5289

Program for Tuesday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 9:54 p.m. until noon Tuesday, April 3, when it will continue on S. 2768, U.N. bond purchase.

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Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

FARM BILL

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee met in executive session to begin marking up S. 2786, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, but did not conclude action thereon, and will meet again tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1963 budget estimates for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony from Dr. Harold Brown, Director, and Ben G. Huff, both of the Office of Defense Research and Engineering, on funds for the research and development program, DOD; and Lt. Gen. James Ferguson, Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Technology, and Gen. Jack Merrill, both of the Air Force, on funds for the Air Force research and development program.

On Friday, March 30, subcommittee received testimony from Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics, A Tyler Port, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Logistics, and Joseph S. Imirie, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Materiel, all on funds for procurement management; and Maj. Gen. William O. Senter, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems and Logistics, and Gen. Jack Merrill, both of the Air Force, on funds for the research and development program of their Department.

Hearings continue tomorrow, in executive session, on funds for Army research and development.

APPROPRIATIONS—PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1963 budget estimates for public works, receiving testimony on funds for projects in his division from Col. L. J. Goodsell, assistant director, Midwestern divisions, Corps of Army Engineers.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: The Military Construction Subcommittee, in open and executive sessions, continued its hearings on S. 2841, authorizing funds for military construction for fiscal 1963, with testimony on the Air Force title of the bill from Senators Moss, Lausche, and Hruska; and the following Air Force officials: Maj. Gen. C. E. Combs, Commandant, Air Force Institute of Technology; Maj. Gen. A. M. Minton, Director of Civil Engineering; Brig. Gen. R. H. Curtin, Deputy Director for Construction; and Col. W. H. Parkhill, Chief of the Programs Division.

On Friday, March 30, testimony, in open session, was received on the Navy title of the bill from Rear Adm. Frank L. Johnson, Office of the CNO; Maj. Gen. Chester R. Allen, Quartermaster General, Marine Corps; and Rear Adm. P. Corradi, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks. In an afternoon session, both open and executive, testimony on the Air Force title of the bill was received from Generals Minton and Curtin, and Colonel Parkhill.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

D.C. LANDS

Committee on the District of Columbia: The Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee held hearings on S. 2436, transferring certain D.C. lands to the Department of the Interior for use of the National Capital Parks System. Witnesses heard were Senator Mansfield; Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall; Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service; Brig. Gen. F. J. Clarke, Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia; and several public witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow on this, and another pending bill, S. 3086.

TAX AMENDMENTS

Committee on Finance: Committee began hearings on H.R. 10650, Internal Revenue Act amendments, having as its witness Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Committee on Foreign Relations: On Friday, March 30, committee heard Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon testify and answer questions with regard to pending legislation dealing with the International Monetary Fund.

Committee will meet again tomorrow to consider this matter.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs approved for full committee consideration with amendment S. 2440, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

INDIANS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Indian Affairs held hearings on S. 2899, relating to the Indian heirship land problem, receiving testimony from Philleo Nash, Commissioner, who was accompanied by John O. Crow, Deputy Commissioner, and Martin P. Mangan, Assistant Commissioner, all of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Lewis A. Sigler, Assistant Legislative Counsel, all of the Department of the Interior; and numerous public witnesses, including Indians and representatives of various Indian organizations.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

CANYON LANDS NATIONAL PARK

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: On Friday, March 30, Subcommittee on Public Lands continued its hearings on S. 2387, providing for the establishment of the Canyon Lands National Park in Utah. Witnesses heard were Gov. George Clyde, of Utah; Representative King of Utah; Len Fausett, Salt Lake City; Spencer Smith, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources; Anthony W. Smith, National Parks Association; C. R. Gutermuth, Wildlife Management Institute; and Michael Nedel, the Wilderness Society.

Subcommittee announced that it will hold field hearings on this bill.

ANTITRUST—COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Committee on the Judiciary: On Friday, March 30, the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee continued its hearings on the antitrust phases of control and ownership of a space communications satellite system, having

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa—

(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program.

The Governor shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946; 60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, the National School Lunch Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" wherever they appear in sections 4 and 5 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa", by striking from section 4 thereof the

words "and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the apportionment for the Virgin Islands, and the apportionment for American Samoa", and by amending section 11, subsection (d) (1) to read "(1) 'State' includes any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa."

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (c) of section 1 of this Act—

(a) section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909; 20 U.S.C. 34), is amended by inserting the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" wherever it appears in the first sentence of subsection (a) and in subsections (b) and (c), by inserting the figure "$160,000" in lieu of the figure "$80,000", and by striking the words "to be available for allotment to Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one-half to be available for allotment to Guam and one-half to be available for allotment to American Samoa";

(b) the Library Services Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 4 thereof the words "to Guam and to the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsection (a), the words "in the case of the Virgin Islands and of Guam"

and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the cases of the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsections (c) and (d) the words "Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; and by striking from section 9 the words "Guam, or the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa";

(c) the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 624 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa"; by striking from section 631, subsection (a), the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa"; by inserting in section 631, subsection (d), the words "American Samoa," after the words "the Virgin Islands,"; and by striking from section 652 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa";

(d) section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is further amended effective July 1, 1962, by in-

serting, in subsection (l) thereof, the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the first sentence and the words "or American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the second sentence.

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1962.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

AN ACT

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

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For actions of May 1, 1962
87th-2d, No. 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee voted to report Interior appropriation bill. Both Houses received from Commerce proposed bills on transportation. Sen. Humphrey commended Area Redevelopment Administration. Rep. Dole inserted USDA memoranda on employee support of farm programs. House passed bill to permit planting of additional nonsurplus crops on diverted acreage.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The "Daily Digest" states the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee "marked up and approved for full committee consideration with amendments" this bill, H. R. 10802 (includes appropriations for the Forest Service). p. D321

2. AMERICAN SAMOA. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa (amended by substituting the language of an amended version of S. 2440, a similar bill)." p. D322

3. FORESTRY; WILDLIFE. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1988, to provide that U. S. land within the boundaries of the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, the Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, and the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge shall be dedicated to wildlife conservation. p. D322

4. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1485, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain unsurveyed public lands along the Snake River in Idaho. p. D322

5. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. J. Res. 151, to permit the Secretar of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Third Division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyo. p. D322

6. TRANSPORTATION. Both Houses received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill "to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system," and a proposed bill "to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers"; to H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce and S. Commerce Committees. pp. 6803, 6913

7. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Humphrey reviewed the accomplishment of the Area Redevelopment Administration on its first anniversary and stated that by "the end of the fiscal year 1962, the ARA expects to have approved financial assistance projects that will create an estimated 30,000 direct new jobs and 21,000 indirect jobs, and to have programs approved to retrain 15,000 unemployed workers." p. 6851

8. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civili an employment of retired members of the uniformed services"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committees. pp. 6803, 6913

9. WATER RESOURCES. Both Houses received a GAO audit report on the Central Valley Basin, Calif., revenue-producing water resources development projects of the Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers. pp. 6803, 6912

10. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article on the endorsement of the proposed Youth Conservation Corps by the National Jewish Welfare Board. p. 6851

11. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Murphy inserted an article on the possible effects of the proposed trade expansion program on the shoe industry in N. H. and Maine. p. 6821

HOUSE

12. FEED GRAINS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11413, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 to permit the planting of additional nonsurplus crops on diverted acreage. The Committee report states that the bill would "extend the crops which may be grown on diverted acreage, subject to finding by the Secretary that the crops are not in surplus /castor beans, guar, safflower, sunflower, and sesame are in this category under present legislation/, and ... provide partial payment, not to exceed 50 percent of the rate which the farmer would have received for devoting the land to conservation uses, when such crops are planted." pp. 6870-1

13. FARM PROGRAM; PERSONNEL. Rep. Dole inserted an exchange of correspondence between him and the USDA in regard to the role of career officials in support

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Humphrey commended feed grain program. Senate committee reported bill to authorize Federal aid for American Samoa. Sen. Case., S. Dak., expressed concern over possible effects of trade expansion bill on agriculture. Sen. Neuberger criticized inclusion of surplus tobacco in food-for-peace program. House committee tabled bill to establish National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor. Reps. Dole, Derounian, and Dwyer inserted articles urging investigation of Estes case.

HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "considered but tabled S. 1132, to provide for the establishment of a council to be known as the 'National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor.'" p. D350

2. TARIFFS. Concurred in the Senate amendment on H. R. 10607, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 7296-7

   Rep. Findley discussed H. R. 9900, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, saying that his constituents "would reject the President's trade proposal ... unless sections are inserted to assure frequent congressional review of tariff cutting, and unless the sections on manpower retraining and industry subsidies are deleted." pp. 7427-30

3. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 23, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Arbuckle reclamation project, Okla. pp. 7403-8

4. EDUCATION. By a vote of 294 to 76, agreed to a resolution to send to conference H. R. 8900, to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, and to authorize financial assistance for undergraduate study in such institutions. pp. 7397-403

5. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee "Met in executive session and adopted amendments to H. R. 11634 (a clean bill to be introduced), to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages." p. D950

6. DAIRY. Rep. St. George inserted an article that "tells the story of a fine imposed on a farmer by some swell-headed bureaucrat," entitled, "The Dairyman's Battle." p. 7416

Rep. Riehlman inserted two articles criticizing the USDA for fining dairy farmer Jesse Stalker of N. Y. for purchasing cream in 20-quart containers instead of 2-quart containers, "The Sin of Jesse Stalker," and "On Burocrats and Milk." pp. 7416-7

7. INFORMATION. Both Houses received from GSA a proposed bill "to repeal certain laws relating to the procurement of advertising for the Government"; to Government Operations Committees. pp. 7433, 7466

SENATE

8. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Humphrey commended the Administration's feed grain program as having saved the taxpayers money, reduced the feed grain surplus, and provided additional income for family farmers, and inserted an editorial commending the program. pp. 7453-4

9. AMERICAN SAMOA. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 10062, to provide for the extension of certain Federal laws to American Samoa (S. Rept. 1478). p. 7467

10. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Case, S. Dak., expressed concern over the possible effects of the proposed trade expansion bill on domestic agriculture, referred to newspaper stories on possible decreases in agricultural exports under the program, and stated this is why "some Members of Congress would like a bill of particulars before granting the President full bargaining powers on tariff matters. p. 7472

The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10162, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act so as to authorize the U. S. to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund (S. Rept. 1477). p. 7467

11. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger criticized an announcement by the Department of an authorization to Indonesia to finance the purchase of up to $3.3 million worth of tobacco from U. S. suppliers under the general food-for-peace program, and stated that "it hurts my sensibility to defend a program -- that is, the food-for-peace program -- which equates tobacco as a food." p. 7476

Sen. Neuberger commended the announcement that "the American Medical Association has agreed to consider adopting an official position on the relationship between cigarette smoking and health." p. 7475

Calendar No. 1439

87TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 1478

EXTENDING THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

MAY 9, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LONG of Hawaii, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10062]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 10062, as amended, is to make available to American Samoa the technical assistance, as needed, of the various Federal departments and agencies and to extend to American Samoa several Federal assistance programs presently available in other parts of the United States and its territories.

The islands of Samoa came under the American flag early in this century by action of the American Samoan chiefs in ceding the islands to the United States. At that time American Samoa was valuable to the Navy as a coaling station, and the islands were placed under naval administration. In 1951 jurisdiction over American Samoa was transferred from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior.

In the 86th Congress, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported favorably, and the Senate adopted, Senate Resolution 330 authorizing and directing the committee to make a study of conditions in American Samoa. Senator Long and Senator Gruening, accompanied by staff and additional experts, went to the islands and conducted formal and informal hearings. The results of that study were submitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and have become Senate Document 38, entitled "Study Mission to Eastern

(American) Samoa." The report of the study mission documented the neglect which American Samoa has experienced for many years. A number of specific recommendations were made by the report, including a recommendation that American Samoa be included in certain Federal programs. In order to carry out this recommendation, Senator Long and Senator Gruening introduced S. 2440. H.R. 10062, as amended, conforms to the text of S. 2440.

NEED

H.R. 10062, as amended, will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to request Federal departments, corporations, or agencies to extend, without reimbursement, scientific and technical assistance to promote the welfare of the territory. Examples of the sorts of technical assistance which may be called for from time to time include revision of Samoa's tax structure, education, agricultural and fisheries production and marketing, harbor improvement, public utilities, and land planning and zoning. A limitation of an aggregate of $150,000 in any 1 fiscal year is provided.

In addition, several public laws applicable in other U.S. territories are extended to American Samoa. They are the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), the Vocational Education Act (60 Stat. 775), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293), and the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693).

COST

The bill provides for no increase in authorized appropriations. The amount of aid which may be requested under section 1 of the bill is limited to $150,000 a year and the assistance rendered under the Vocational Education Act and the Library Services Act may not exceed $80,000 and $10,000 per annum, respectively. Other items in the bill will be charged to regular departmental appropriations as need occurs.

AMENDMENT

H.R. 10062 was amended by the committee principally to insure that in accordance with established administrative procedures the Federal departments and agencies would provide assistance only at the request of the Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

Favorable reports from the executive agencies on S. 2440, the Senate companion bill, are as follows:

U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1962.

Hon. Clinton P. Anderson,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Anderson: Your committee has requested a report on S. 2440, a bill to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

We recommend that the bill be enacted with the amendments suggested below.

We are now engaged in a general survey of the Federal laws that should be extended to American Samoa. Although the survey is not complete, we believe that there is no reason to defer action with respect to the Federal laws covered by the bill. In fact, there is an affirmative need to make these laws applicable to American Samoa immediately. We shall submit further recommendations when our survey has been finished.

Section 1 of the bill authorizes the extension to American Samoa of any Federal agricultural program. The section is in general rather than specific terms; that is, it does not identify the programs involved but authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture upon request of the Governor of American Samoa to extend to American Samoa any of the programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, with such modifications as he deems necessary. It applies to both technical assistance and grants-in-aid. The section authorizes the appropriation of such sums as are needed for the purpose and the sums appropriated will be in addition to and not in substitution for regular appropriations.

During recent hearings before the Senate subcommittee there was considerable discussion of a suggestion that this authority (1) should be limited to technical and other assistance that does not involve financial grants-in-aid, and (2) should be expanded to apply to all departments and agencies in the executive branch.

We concur in that suggestion. The limitation is desirable because the extension to American Samoa of grant-in-aid programs raises problems regarding the amount of grant assistance that should be authorized and the formulas that should be used for allocating grant assistance among the States and territories. For that reason grant-in-aid programs should be considered separately. The expansion is desirable because agencies other than the Department of Agriculture are in a position to provide urgently needed technical assistance, and American Samoa should be in a position to request and receive technical assistance from any of them. The small size and population of the territory usually would not warrant the establishment of separate organizational units by the various executive agencies, and with technical assistance from them American Samoa can administer most of these programs more effectively by itself.

Examples of the type of technical and related assistance that are needed are (1) technicians to review the tax structure of the territory and to recommend changes, (2) technical and related assistance in harbor and channel improvement work, (3) technical assistance in planning and improving educational programs, (4) technical assistance in organizing an expanded food production program, (5) technical assistance in improving marketing systems, both agricultural and retail merchandising, (6) technical assistance in the fields of zoning and area planning, (7) public utility experts (telephone, electric, transportation), (8) marine experts, (9) banking experts.

The modified language for section 1 which we recommend is as follows:

> SEC. 1. (a) The head of any department, corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Government may, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa, extend to American Samoa without reimbursement scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program ad-

ministered by such agency that will promote the welfare of American Samoa, notwithstanding any provision of law under which American Samoa may otherwise be excluded from such program. The provisions of this section shall not apply to financial assistance under a grant-in-aid program.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, and the sums appropriated shall be in addition to sums appropriated or otherwise made available for the programs involved.

We are not able to estimate the cost of the technical assistance authorized by this language, but we expect that it will be moderate.

Section 2 extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended. That act authorizes the annual appropriation of specified sums of money for vocational education in five specified fields (agriculture, home economics, trades and industry, distributive occupations, and fishing trades). The money is apportioned among the various States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and Guam. The funds must be matched 100 percent.

The language of section 2 is in the same form as the language that was used in the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909, 20 U.S.C. 34), to extend the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to Guam. In both cases the additional appropriation of $80,000 is authorized, and the apportionments to the various States are not affected.

The need for vocational education in American Samoa is great. There is almost a total absence of people suitably trained to participate in the expanding economy of the territory. In the mechanical arts field, the few trained Samoans were trained during the period of Navy administration, and they have not been able to train younger people. We are aware of no justifiable reason to exclude American Samoa from the Federal program.

Section 3 extends to American Samoa the provisions of the National School Lunch Act. No new appropriation is authorized for the purpose. The funds apportioned to American Samoa will be determined by the regular formula except that the limitation of 3 percent of the total appropriation that may be apportioned to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands will now include American Samoa. Before applying the 3-percent limitation, the American Samoan share will be determined by the formula applicable to the States. American Samoa will also be subject to the minimum apportionment requirement that applies to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, which is related to the allotment per child of school age in the State having the lowest per capita income.

The need for this program in American Samoa is particularly acute. Almost one-third of the population is in school. This is due to the emigration of a large part of the young adult population. Many of the children in the junior high and high schools leave their villages early in the morning after eating a hearty breakfast, walk across the mountains to school, and don't eat again until they return to the villages at night. Although the problem is less acute in the grade schools in the villages, undernourishment is still a problem there.

Section 4 extends to American Samoa the provisions of section 314 of the Public Health Service Act. This section relates to grants and services to States in the fields of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, heart diseases, and adequate public health services. The section by its original terms applied to the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. It was extended to Guam by the act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 910, 42 U.S.C. 2461). The present bill makes American Samoa and Guam subject to the same rules. In general, the allotments to the States and territories are based upon population, the extent of the health problem, and the financial need of the State or territory. The State or territory may be required to provide supplemental funds.

Section 4 also extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946. The extension is in the same terms that apply to Guam (act of Aug. 1, 1956, 70 Stat. 910, 42 U.S.C. 291i, 291g, 291t).

American Samoa is in need of an improved health program, and is not able to finance it from local revenues. It should be entitled to participate in the general Federal program.

Section 5 extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Library Services Act. This is an action which we recommended in our letter dated November 29, 1961, to the President of the Senate, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the purpose. We understand that the letter was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. A technical perfecting amendment to section 5 is desirable, as follows: On page 6, line 4, before "section", insert "subsection (a) of".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
February 7, 1962.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department has examined S. 2440, introduced by Senators Long and Gruening, which would provide for the application to American Samoa of certain scientific, technical, and other assistance, including also participation by American Samoa in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, in the National School Lunch Act, in the Public Health Service Act, and in the Library Services Act.

Insofar as the Department of State is concerned, it is believed that extension of such benefits to American Samoa would greatly assist the inhabitants of that island in attaining and enjoying levels of health and welfare which are understood at present to be far below standard. The Department is particularly interested in this legislation since the conditions in American Samoa, as well as in Guam and the Virgin Islands, are annually made the subject of a report to the United Nations under article 73(e) of the Charter. We therefore

welcome any legislation that would improve the situation in American Samoa which has been described in a report of the Senate subcommittee in which Senators Long and Gruening participated.

It would, therefore, be helpful to the United States in its international relations if such proposed legislation were adopted. It would provide an important example of our interest in the peoples of the area and of our determination to assist in their progress. It would at the same time be helpful to us in the United Nations to blunt any criticism of our efforts.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1962.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 2440, a bill to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

The bill would extend the application of certain laws administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare to American Samoa. In addition, section 1 would give the Secretary of Agriculture general authority to extend Federal agricultural programs to American Samoa upon request of the Governor.

We believe that the objective sought by the bill is very desirable. However, we are aware that the Federal laws included in the bill do not represent a complete list of the laws that eventually should be extended to American Samoa.

In order to give the people of Samoa the benefit of the technical expertise available within the Federal Government, we would suggest as an alternative, a more general bill which would authorize any Federal department or agency to provide technical assistance within their special competences to American Samoa upon the request of the Governor through the Secretary of the Interior.

We believe this approach has several advantages. First, the size of American Samoa (population of approximately 20,000) would usually not warrant the establishment of separate organizational units at this location by most agencies. We believe that with adequate technical assistance, the government of American Samoa can administer most of these Federal programs more effectively and at less cost by itself.

Second, the job of determining which Federal laws should be extended to a territory is a large undertaking. Technical difficulties are particularly acute in the laws establishing the various grant programs which were designed to meet particular needs of the States. When this problem was under consideration for Guam and the Virgin Islands, the Congress saw fit to establish a commission for this task. A similar approach may be appropriate for American Samoa.

Accordingly, while the Bureau of the Budget is in agreement with the objective of the bill, we would recommend the enactment of an alternative which would make available to American Samoa technical expertise from Federal departments or agencies.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., February 1, 1962.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your letter of August 22 requesting a report on S. 2440, a bill to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

The parts of this bill which relate directly to this Department's area of responsibility are section 1 and section 3. Therefore, we will confine our comments on the bill to these sections.

Section 1 of S. 2440 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, on request of the Governor of American Samoa, to make available to this territory technical, scientific, and other agricultural program assistance on a selective and limited basis. Any assistance or programs authorized by this section would have to be developed in cooperation with the government of American Samoa and covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by that government and the Department. Section 3 of the bill would extend to American Samoa the provisions of the National School Lunch Act on the same limited basis as it is now applicable to Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

This Department believes that these sections of S. 2440 represent desirable legislation and recommends their enactment.

The need for the aids that S. 2440 would make possible for American Samoa is clearly stated in the comprehensive report (S. Doc. No. 38, 87th Cong.) of Senators Oren E. Long and Ernest Gruening to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs pursuant to Senate Resolution 330, 86th Congress. Section 1 of the bill would, in effect, provide the Department with standby authority to assist American Samoa in dealing with its agricultural problems in the event such assistance was requested by the Governor. It is contemplated that any such needed assistance would be extended through working relationships developed with the department of agriculture of the government of American Samoa under a suitable memorandum of understanding. Through section 3 of S. 2440 it would be possible for American Samoa to participate in the national school lunch program. Almost 7,000 children are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools there. The development of the lunch program will probably depend upon the provision of more adequate school facilities. Nonetheless, the availability of Federal assistance would permit a beginning for this much needed service to the children of Ameriean Samoa.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. MURPHY,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, H.R. 10062, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT (60 STAT. 230) AS AMENDED
(42 U.S.C. 1751 ET SEQ.)

SEC. 4. The sums appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to the authorization contained in section 3 of this Act, excluding the sum specified in section 5, shall be available to the Secretary for supplying during such fiscal year, agricultural commodities and other foods for the school-lunch program in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The Secretary shall apportion among the States during each fiscal year not less than 75 per centum of the aforesaid funds made available for such year for supplying agricultural commodities and other foods under the provisions of this Act. The total of such apportionments of funds for use in Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, and the Virgin Islands shall not exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated for agricultural commodities and other foods for the school-lunch program; except that in the case of the first apportionments of funds from any annual or supplemental appropriation (and only in such case), the apportionment for Puerto Rico, the apportionment for Guam, *the apportionment for American Samoa*, and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands shall be not less than that amount which will result in an allotment per child of school age equal to the allotment per child of school age in the State (other than Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa* and the Virgin Islands) having the lowest per capita income among the States participating in such first apportionments. * * *

SEC. 5. Of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to the authorization contained in section 3 of this Act, $10,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for the purpose of providing, during such fiscal year, nonfood assistance for the school-lunch program pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The Secretary shall apportion among the States during each fiscal year the aforesaid sum of $10,000,000, and such apportionment among the States shall be on the basis of the factors, and in accordance with the standards, set forth in section 4 with respect to the apportionment for agricultural commodities and other foods. Apportionments of funds for use in Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, and the Virgin Islands for nonfood assistance shall be determined subject to the provisions of the third sentence of section 4.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 11. (d) For the purposes of this Act—

(1) "State" includes any of the forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa* and the Virgin Islands.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT (58 STAT. 693) AS AMENDED (42 U.S.C. 201, 246)

SEC. 314. [(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam from its allotment under subsections (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.] *(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.*

* * * * * * *

SEC. 631. For the purposes of this title—

(a) the allotment percentage for any State shall be 100 per centum less that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the United States, except that (1) the allotment percentage shall in no case be more than 75 per centum or less than 33⅓ per centum, and (2) the allotment percentage for Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa* and the Virgin Islands shall be 75 per centum;

(b) * * *

(c) * * *

(d) the term "State" includes Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 624. Each State for which a State plan has been approved prior to or during a fiscal year shall be entitled for such year to an allotment of a sum bearing the same ratio to the sums authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 621 for such year as the product of (a) the population of such State and (b) the square of its allotment percentage (as defined in section 631(a)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all of the States: *Provided*, That no such allotment to any State shall be less than $200,000 but for the purpose of this proviso the term State shall not include the Virgin Islands, *American Samoa*, or Guam.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 652. Each State shall be entitled for each fiscal year to an allotment of a sum bearing the same ratio to the sums appropriated for such year pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 651, as the product of (a) the population of such State and (b) the square of its allotment percentage (as defined in section 631(a)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all of the States: *Provided*, That no such allotment to any State for the purposes of paragraph (1) or (2) of section 651 shall be less than $100,000 and no such allotment to any State for the purpose of paragraph (3) or (4) of said section shall be less than $50,000, but for the purpose of this proviso the term "State" shall not include the Virgin Islands, *American Samoa* or Guam. * * *

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT (70 STAT. 293), AS AMENDED (20 U.S.C. 351 ET SEQ.)

SEC. 4. From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 3 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall allot $10,000 each to Guam [and to the Virgin Islands], *American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands* and $40,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the rural population of the State bears to the rural population of the United States, according to the most recent decennial census.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 6. (a) From the allotments available therefor under section 4, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under section 5 an amount computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share of the total sums expended by the State and its political subdivisions under such plan during the period for which such payment was made, except that no payments shall be made to any State from its allotment for any fiscal year unless and until the Commissioner finds that (1) there will be available for expenditure under the plan from State or local sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made (A) sums sufficient to enable the State to receive under this section payments in an amount not less than $10,000 in the case of the Virgin Islands [and of Guam], *American Samoa, or Guam* and $40,000 in the case of any other State, and (B) not less than the total amount actually expended, in the areas covered by the plan for such year, for public library services from such sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and (2) there will be available for expenditure for public library services from State sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made not less than the total amount actually expended for public library services from such sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

(b) * * *

(c) For the purposes of this section the "Federal share" for any State shall be 100 per centum less the State percentage and the State percentage shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, and the Virgin Islands), except that (1) the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 per centum or less than 33 per centum, and (2) the Federal share for Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 per centum.

(d)(1) The "Federal share" for each State shall be promulgated by the Commissioner between July 1 and August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per capita incomes of each of the States and of all of the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, and the Virgin Islands), for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce. * * *

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SEC. 9. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) The term "State" means a State, Puerto Rico, Guam, *American Samoa*, or the Virgin Islands;

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Calendar No. 1439

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

[Report No. 1478]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 9, 1962

Reported by Mr. LONG of Hawaii, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ~~That, upon request of the Governor of American Samoa—~~

~~(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program.~~

The Governor shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946; 60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U. S. C. 246), all as amended.

SEC. 2. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (b) of section 1 of this Act, the National School Lunch Act, as amended, is further amended by striking out the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" wherever they appear in sections 4 and 5 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa", by striking from section 4 thereof the

words "and the apportionment for the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the apportionment for the Virgin Islands, and the apportionment for American Samoa", and by amending section 11, subsection (d) (1) to read "(1) 'State' includes any of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa."

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (c) of section 1 of this Act—

(a) section 9 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 909; 20 U.S.C. 34), is amended by inserting the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" wherever it appears in the first sentence of subsection (a) and in subsections (b) and (c), by inserting the figure "$160,000" in lieu of the figure "$80,000", and by striking the words "to be available for allotment to Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one-half to be available for allotment to Guam and one-half to be available for allotment to American Samoa";

(b) the Library Services Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 4 thereof the words "to Guam and to the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsection (a), the words "in the case of the Virgin Islands and of Guam"

and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in the cases of the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa"; by striking from section 6, subsections (c) and (d) the words "Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa"; and by striking from section 9 the words "Guam, or the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Guam, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa";

(c) the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as amended, is further amended by striking from section 624 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa"; by striking from section 631, subsection (a), the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa"; by inserting in section 631, subsection (d), the words "American Samoa," after the words "the Virgin Islands,"; and by striking from section 652 the words "Virgin Islands or Guam" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa";

(d) section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is further amended effective July 1, 1962, by inserting, in subsection (l) thereof, the words "and American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the first sentence and the

~~words "or American Samoa" after the word "Guam" in the second sentence.~~

That the head of any department, corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Government may, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, extend to American Samoa without reimbursement scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program administered by such agency that will promote the welfare of American Samoa, notwithstanding any provision of law under which American Samoa may otherwise be excluded from such program. The provisions of this section shall not apply to financial assistance under a grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2. (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962,

and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section 8(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the pro-

visions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

SEC. 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa,".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (l) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval

of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.";

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam,"; and

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

SEC. 5. (a) The Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a) of section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";

(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and

(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1962.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1439

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10062

[Report No. 1478]

AN ACT

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 9, 1962

Reported with an amendment

3. MARKETING PENALTIES. Passed as reported H. R. 10594, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide that no penalty shall be collected with respect to the marketing of any agricultural commodity grown for experimental purposes by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station or by any privately owned nonprofit agricultural research and experiment station or foundation. pp. 7937-8, 7939-40

4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Shriver called for a "thorough investigation of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture." p. 7934

5. TAXATION; FARM. Rep. Findley demanded proof of the "charge" made by the Internal Revenue Service that "American farmers fail to report an estimated $4 billion a year in taxable income," saying, "When the heavy hand of government also gives farmers a slap alleging colossal tax evasion, that calls for proof or apology." p. 7934

6. TRANSPORTATION. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee issued a report on improving Transportation Statistics (H. Rept. 1700). p. 7960

7. PERSONNEL. Received from GAO a report on a review of certain aspects of operations of the Federal employees' group life insurance program which is administered by the Civil Service Commission. p. 7960

Received from Interior a proposed bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 7960

The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11677, to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by certain employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and to provide for the restitution of wages lost by employees by reason of any such discrimination (H. Rept. 1714). p. 7960

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 11753, to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration on employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof (p. D-382). The Post Office and Civil Service Committee appointed several ad hoc subcommittees to consider a number of bills. p. D382

Rep. Lane said, "I join with many of my colleagues in supporting a real pay increase for Federal employees retroactive to January 1, 1962." p. 7934

8. EDUCATION. Rep. Harvey, Ind., discussed the land-grant college system, saying, "this month marks a century of progress insofar as land-grant colleges in the United States are concerned." pp. 7954-5

9. COMMON MARKET. Rep. Reuss discussed the expansion of the European Economic Community, saying, "in our preoccupation with expanding the Common Market, we have been pinning our hopes on the wrong group, pursuing the wrong goal, at the wrong time. It is entirely in order for the Congress to debate whether the United States should not start now to build the free world community." pp. 7956-9

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Moss announced that H. R. 7596, the Navajo Indian irrigation project, will be considered on Tues., May 22. p. 7935

11. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 21. p. 7960

SENATE

12. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS. By a vote of 80 to 3, passed with amendments H. R. 10788, to amend Sec. 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 so as to authorize the President to regulate imports of textiles and textile products from nonparticipating countries of multilateral trade agreements (pp. 7982-8004). A similar bill, S. 3006 was indefinitely postponed (p. 8004). Conferees were appointed (p. 4004).

By a vote of 62 to 23, agreed to an amendment by Sens. Humphrey and Morse, in the nature of a substitute for a proposed amendment by Sen. Mundt, to provide that in addition to agreements in regard to cotton and cotton textiles the President shall negotiate agreements with representatives of foreign nations limiting in like manner the export to the U. S. from foreign countries of beef and beef products, pork and pork products, fresh and frozen lamb, poultry and poultry products, dairy products, timber and timber products, when in his judgment such imports seriously affect domestic producers (pp. 7982-99). The Mundt amendment as amended by the Humphrey-Morse amendment was agreed to by a vote of 62 to 24 (p. 7999).

By a vote of 23 to 63, rejected a motion by Sen. Mundt to table the Humphrey-Morse substitute for the Mundt amendment. p. 7998

13. AMERICAN SAMOA. Passed as reported H. R. 10062, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to request heads of Federal departments and agencies to extend, without reimbursement, scientific and technical assistance to promote the welfare of American Samoa. Also, the bill extends the school lunch program to American Samoa. p. 8047

14. FARM BILL. S. 3225, the farm bill, was made the unfinished business. p. 8049

15. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Government Operations Committee "met in executive session and voted unanimously to hold hearings in connection with the Billie Sol Estes case, date of which hearings is as yet undetermined." p. D379

Sen. Williams, Del., defended his recent statement of "the highly improper manner in which an employee of the Department of Agriculture was carted off, or railroaded to a mental institution," and inserted several items on this matter. pp. 8065-71

16. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Proxmire discussed why he believed "it would be a tragic mistake to enact a mandatory feed grains program as proposed by the Department of Agriculture," urged extension for 1 year of the present feed grains program and inserted his letter to the Secretary on the matter. pp. 8071-7

17. HOSPITAL INSURANCE. Sen. McNamara stated that the [illegible]-Anderson bill and related legislation calling for a Federal program of hospital insurance for America's older people "will mean even more to farmers -- young as well as old -- than it will to city people," and inserted an article on its importance to rural people. pp. 8061-3

18. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Gruening discussed his proposed amendment to S. 2965, the standby public works acceleration bill, to increase the amounts authorized to be appropriated to "the same amounts authorized to be appropriated for foreign economic assistance," and inserted several items to support his proposal. pp. 8053-61

United States. There has been much discussion recently in the Senate about the serious outflow of gold which, from January 1 to May 8 of this year, in a period of a little more than 4 months, amounted to $424 million.

In the Washington Daily News of today there appears an article entitled "J.F.K. Is Wrong on Gold," written by Henry J. Taylor. I ask unanimous consent that the article may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

J.F.K. Is Wrong on Gold

(By Henry J. Taylor)

In the world's cold, slow-motion appraisal of what is happening here, away goes more of the Nation's gold—nearly $1 billion more since the President first announced his programs.

The President can stop this, and the world catastrophe it implies. But he can never, never stop it so long as he keeps his present White House advisers and believes as he does. Their crystal ball is kaput.

On May 9, after dropping week by week, our gold reserve fell to another 22-year low. Instead of improving the grave-gold problem he inherited, the President has turned it into a gold crisis. And gold withdrawals, following Mr. Kennedy's tragic smash at business confidence by his methods in the steel affair, now drop our reserves to less than $16.5 billion.

Even so, and hardly known to the public because it is obscured by economic jargon, not one penny at Fort Knox any longer belongs to the United States. We owe foreigners every ounce of it—and $1.5 billion besides—in $18 billion net short-term claims, payable in gold. Our entire currency reserve required by law ($11.5 billion), our "free gold," and more, is mortgaged to world creditors now calling on us steadily to pay them in gold as they see our dollars become dollarettes.

There will be rallies, but by common consent our monetary stop-gaps are merely tactical and the required U.S. correctives also go far beyond increasing America's exports.

The world-wide doubt about the dollar can be overcome only by a balanced budget, a favorable balance of international payments, and a systematic reduction in the national debt. The U.S. Treasury is merely a cash register. Its officials have no control over international confidence if the Nation's boss takes more money out of the till than the people put in.

Nevertheless, the White House advisers are all cut out of the same cloth and here enters Prof. Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, busting onto the Nation's TV screens.

Is Dr. Heller concerned about how wisely he and the President are tackling things? Not at all. Gleeful as a Boy Scout at a jamboree, Dr. Heller explained that, in fact, "the Government isn't spending enough." "The budget does not need balancing," he stated. This danger, along with the national debt, is a "myth." As for the interest burden, oh, well, "We're rich." Who is rich?

If I were this man's butcher he'd be on a cash-on-delivery basis with me tomorrow morning.

Dr. Heller has been dead wrong on every major financial calculation he has made since he entered the White House, as has likewise the President himself. Thus, Mr. Kennedy will earn the profound thanks of our great Nation and the free world by abandoning such White House advisers and making the hard turn to thrift and prudence that the world demands if he is to save our dollar.

For the chips are down. Our jobs, our savings, sustenance, and the Nation's security are at stake. On the record, the President has no right to bet America on quiz kids who repeatedly flunk the quiz.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

EXTENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the head of any department, corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Government may, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, extend to American Samoa without reimbursement scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program administered by such agency that will promote the welfare of American Samoa, notwithstanding any provision of law under which American Samoa may otherwise be excluded from such program. The provisions of this section shall not apply to financial assistance under a grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2. (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section 8(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

SEC. 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa,".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (l) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.";

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam,"; and

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

SEC. 5. (a) The Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a) of section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";

(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and

(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INVESTIGATING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY METHODS

The resolution (S. Res. 332) to investigate certain aspects of national security methods was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That, in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from the date of approval of this resolution to January 31, 1963, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches and functions of the Government with particular reference to:

(1) the effectiveness of present national security methods, staffing, and processes as tested against the requirements imposed by

the rapidly mounting complexity of national security problems;

(2) the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to make full use of the Nation's resources of knowledge, talents, and skills; and

(3) legislative and other proposals or means to improve these methods and processes.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from date of approval of this resolution to January 31, 1963, inclusive, is authorized—

(1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable;

(2) to employ upon a temporary basis and fix the compensation of technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided,* That the minority of the committee is authorized at its discretion to select one employee for appointment; and

(3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize on a reimbursable basis the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency of the Government.

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $70,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement explaining the resolution.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JACKSON

I wish to speak briefly to Senate Resolution 332 which requests funds for studies of the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to meet the requirements imposed by the increasing complexity of national security problems.

The Senate has before it the text of the resolution, together with an estimated budget of $70,000 for the period from the adoption of the resolution through January 31, 1963. This resolution has been favorably reported by the Committee on Government Operations and by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The proposed studies are a followon to the work of the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery. As my colleagues know, that 2½-year inquiry was the first overall review of the national security policymaking process since the passage of the National Security Act of 1947. More than 50 hearings were held, opening with the penetrating testimony of Hon. Robert A. Lovett in 1960, and closing with the appearance of Secretary of State Dean Rusk in 1961. The subcommittee issued a series of background studies, six staff reports, and the chairman's final statement giving detailed findings and recommendations for improvement.

Some of the recommendations contained in these reports are under review in the executive branch. Many others have been adopted. Most recently, for example, the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962, providing for certain reorganizations in the field of science and technology implements the basic recommendations of our staff study issued in 1961 under the title "Science Organization and the President's Office."

The studies projected in Senate Resolution 332 will follow up on the previous subcommittee findings which are still under discussion and consideration in the executive branch. The proposed studies will also permit the Senate to maintain an initiative in timely and constructive contributions to urgent problems of staffing and operations in the national security area.

In accordance with the jurisdiction of the Government Operations Committee, the subcommittee will be concerned with interagency problems and operations which involve several departments and agencies in the national security field.

The studies will be conducted by the Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations.

We shall, of course, approach the task proposed in this resolution in an objective, scholarly, and nonpartisan spirit.

SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

The resolution (S. Res. 324) expressing the willingness of the Senate to cooperate in a Senate youth program was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its willingness to cooperate in a nationwide competitive high school Senate youth program which would give several representative high school students from each State a short indoctrination into the operation of the United States Senate and the Federal Government generally, if such a program can be satisfactorily arranged and completely supported by private funds with no expense to the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration shall investigate the possibility of establishing such a program and, if the committee determines such a program is possible and advisable, it shall make the necessary arrangements to establish the program.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES ON "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL"

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69) to print additional copies of hearings on "Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill," was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary one thousand additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings on "Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill," and one thousand copies of its hearings on "Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Legislation", held by its Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights during the Eighty-seventh Congress, first session.

The title was amended, so as to read: "Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary of additional copies of its hearings on 'Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill' and 'Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Legislation'."

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "STUDY MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA"

The resolution (S. Res. 330) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a report entitled "Study Mission to South America" was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document a report entitled "Study Mission to South America", submitted by Senators Gale W. McGee, Frank E. Moss, Clair Engle, and Stephen M. Young to the Senate Committees on Appropriations, Interior and Insular Affairs, Agriculture, and Forestry, and Armed Services on February 13, 1962; and that five thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF H.R. 6775 OF 87TH CONGRESS

The resolution (S. Res. 334) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a legislative history of H.R. 6775 of the 87th Congress (a bill to the Shipping Act, 1916) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a compilation of materials constituting a legislative history of H.R. 6775 of the Eighty-seventh Congress (a bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to provide for the operation of steamship conferences) be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the use of the Senate Committee on Commerce.

PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT SYMPOSIUM ENTITLED "EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST WORLD COMMUNISM"

The resolution (S. Res. 335) to print as a Senate document a symposium entitled "Education for Survival in the Struggle Against World Communism" was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be printed as a Senate document a symposium prepared for the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, entitled "Education for Survival in the Struggle Against World Communism". There shall be printed six thousand additional copies of such Senate document which shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 336) to print additional copies of a report on Government contracting for research and development, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 1, after the word "printed", to strike out "for the use of the Committee on Government Operations two thousand additional copies of" and insert "with illustrations as a Senate document; and in line 7, after "1962", to insert a semicolon and "and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Government Operations", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed with illustrations as a Senate document a report compiled by the Bureau of the Budget entitled "Report to the President on Government Contracting for Research and Development", submitted by the President of the United States to the Congress on April 30, 1962; and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued July 20, 1962
For actions of July 19, 1962
87th-2nd, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed new farm bill. Sen. Smith, Mass., urged legislation to aid migratory workers. Senate considered conference report on foreign aid bill. Sen. Javits and Rep. Halpern commended President's appointment of Consumers' Advisory Council. Rep. Beckworth inserted tables on farm production and loans.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Passed, 229-163, as reported H. R. 12391, the revised version of the farm bill (pp. 13180-236). Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Reuss, to make drainage aid subject to an Interior finding that wildlife would not be harmed; by a 30-51 vote. pp. 13210-11
By Rep. Saylor, to strike out the watershed provisions. pp. 13211-12
By Rep. Latta, to base feed-grain supports on 90% of the average price rather than 80%. pp. 13216-17
By Rep. Bass, Tenn., to provide for corn marketing quotas; by a 40-156 vote. pp. 13218-20
By Rep. Quie, to authorize wheat classes to be exempt from quotas if in short supply; by a 95-117 vote. pp. 13220-4
By Rep. Roosevelt, to repeal all allotments, quotas, and supports; by a 74-107 vote. pp. 13223-4

By Rep. Collier, to repeal all allotments, quotas, and supports in 1966. pp. 13223-4
By Rep. Bass, Tenn., to prohibit warehousemen from paying or receiving rebates, gifts, etc.; by a 66-111 vote. pp. 13224-5
By Rep. Harding, to repeal feed-grain supports and liquidate the stocks over 15 years; by a 79-111 vote. pp. 13225-6
By Rep. Smith, Iowa, to prohibit supports to those who exceed allotments; by a 14-93 vote. pp. 13226-7
By Rep. Hemphill, to strike out the dairy provisions; by a 92-133 vote. pp. 13227-8
By Rep. Nelsen, to give flexibility in apportioning base acreage to farms. pp. 13228-9
By Rep. Stratton, to legalize the compensatory-payments feature of the Milk Marketing Act, which had been invalidated by the Sumpreme Court; ruled out of order. pp. 13229-30
By Rep. Bass, Tenn., to strike out the minimum national wheat allotment provision. p. 13231

2. APPROPRIATIONS PROCEDURE. Rep. Cannon announced the agreement between the Appropriations Committees regarding procedure (see Digest 122). p. 13174

3. PUBLIC WELFARE. By a 357-34 vote, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act. pp. 13175-9

4. SAMOA. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 10062, to extend various laws to American Samoa. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 13179

5. CONSUMERS. Rep. Halpern commended the President's appointment of a Consumers' Advisory Council. p. 13244

6. FARM PRODUCTION AND LOANS. Rep. Beckworth inserted various tables on farm production and loans, etc. pp. 13247-57

7. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. Rep. King, Utah, criticized certain actions of the F&D Administration, particularly regarding the book, "Calories Don't Count." pp. 13257-60

8. EDUCATION. Rep. Nix urged additional aid for education, mentioning especially general extension education at the college level and library facilities for areas lacking such services. pp. 13260-3

9. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received from the Labor Department a proposed bill "to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act"; to Armed Services Committee. p. 13274

10. WATERSHEDS. The Conservation and Credit Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee reported favorably to the full committee the following watershed projects: Scattering Fork, Ill.; Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga.; South Fork Blackwater River, Mo.; Little Kentucky River, Ky.; Puukapu watershed, Hawaii; South Sumper, Fla. North Branch Mill Creek, Mich.; Dicks Creek-Little Muddy Creek, Ohio; and Kent Creek, Tex. p. D609

NAYS—34

Alger	Findley	Martin, Nebr.
Ashbrook	Gross	Mason
Becker	Hall	Michel
Beermann	Hiestand	Minshall
Brown	Hoffman, Ill.	Ray
Bruce	Johansen	Reifel
Clancy	Kilburn	Rousselot
Curtis, Mo.	King, N.Y.	Schadeberg
Derounian	Laird	Scherer
Devine	Lipscomb	Smith, Calif.
Dole	McCulloch	
Dorn	McVey	

NOT VOTING—44

Alford	Gray	Moulder
Berry	Gubser	Riley
Blitch	Harrison, Va.	Roberts, Ala.
Boggs	Harvey, Mich.	Saund
Bolton	Hébert	Scranton
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman, Mich.	Shelley
Cramer	McSween	Sheppard
Curtis, Mass.	Macdonald	Spence
Dague	Mailliard	Taber
Davis, Tenn.	Mathias	Thompson, La.
Ellsworth	May	Utt
Flood	Merrow	Van Zandt
Frazier	Miller,	Willis
Gallagher	George P.	Winstead
Garland	Morgan	Yates

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Scranton.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Moulder with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. McSween with Mr. Dague.
Mr. Alford with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Spence with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Macdonald with Mrs. May.
Mr. George P. Miller with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Garland.

Mr. REIFEL and Mr. GROSS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ASPINALL, O'BRIEN of New York, ROGERS of Texas, SAYLOR, and WESTLAND.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills, a joint resolution, and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1811. An act to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, relating to war orphans' educational assistance, in order to permit eligible persons thereunder to attend foreign educational institutions under certain circumstances;

H.R. 3383. An act for the relief of Joseph Starker;

H.R. 5061. An act for the relief of James L. Merrill;

H.R. 6655. An act for the relief of Lecil A. Sims;

H.R. 8282. An act to amend section 3203 (d) of title 38, United States Code, to provide that there shall be no reduction of pension otherwise payable during hospitalization of certain veterans with a wife or child;

H.R. 8415. An act to change the classes of persons eligible to receive payments of benefits withheld during the lifetime of deceased veterans while being furnished hospital or domiciliary care;

H.R. 8484. An act to authorize establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, N.Y., and for other purposes;

H.R. 9273. An act to repeal obsolete laws relating to military bounty land warrants and to provide for cancellation of recorded warrants;

H.R. 9593. An act for the relief of Solomon Annenberg;

H.R. 9844. An act to waive section 142, title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut for holding court at Bridgeport;

H.R. 10012. An act to waive section 142, of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee holding court at Winchester, Tenn.;

H.R. 10016. An act to waive section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the holding of court at Decatur, Ala., by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama;

H.R. 10389. An act to waive section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, holding court at Marshall, Tex.;

H.R. 10068. An act to amend section 742 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the exchange of 5-year term policies of U.S. Government life insurance to a special endowment at age 96 plan;

H.R. 10618. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact, and for related purposes;

H.R. 10669. An act to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the assignment of national service life insurance;

H.R. 11670. An act to postpone by 3 months the date on or before which the Securities and Exchange Commission shall report to the Congress the results of its study and investigation pursuant to section 19(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 714. Joint resolution authorizing the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia and its conveyance to the International Monetary Fund, on a full reimbursement basis, for use in expansion of its headquarters;

H. Con. Res. 413. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of "Supplement to Cumulative Index to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities—1955 through 1960 (84th, 85th, and 86th Cong.)," 87th Congress, 1st session;

H. Con. Res. 415. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the publication entitled "Cumulative Index to Publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities, 1938–54," 84th Congress, 1st session;

H. Con. Res. 417. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1278, parts 1 and 2, 87th Congress, 1st session;

H. Con. Res. 454. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the "Hearings on Small Business Problems Created by Petroleum Imports;"

H. Con. Res. 476. Concurrent resolution providing for additional copies of hearings on Judicial Review of Veterans' Claims, 87th Congress, 2d session; and

H. Con. Res. 480. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a report entitled "Motor Vehicles, Air Pollution and Health" as a House document, and providing for additional copies.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4449. An act to amend paragraph 1774 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the importation of certain articles for religious purposes;

H.R. 7336. An act to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7727. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to accept fellowships, scholarships, or grants;

H.R. 8992. An act to amend certain administrative provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration;

H.R. 10069. An act to amend section 216 of title 38, United States Code, relating to prosthetic research in the Veterans' Administration; and

H.R. 12180. An act to extend for a temporary period the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1611. An act to provide for the use of lands in the Garrison Dam project by the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation;

S. 1192. An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act with respect to limitations on the leasing of coal lands imposed upon railroads;

S. 1307. An act to amend section 128 of title 28, United States Code, to constitute Richland, Wash., a place of holding court for the eastern district of Washington, southern division, and to waive section 142 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington, southern division, holding court at Richland, Wash.;

S. 2399. An act to provide for the establishment of the Frederick Douglass home as a part of the park system in the National Capital, and for other purposes;

S. 2568. An act to amend the act of September 7, 1950, to extend the regulatory authority of the Federal and State agencies concerned under the terms of the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington May 31, 1949, and for other purposes;

S. 2690. An act for the relief of Mona McIsaac Downey;

S. 2763. An act for the relief of Marie Karoline Dollar and Alex Peter Pedersen;

S. 2869. An act to amend chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code, to afford additional time during which certain veterans blinded by reason of a service-connected disability may be afforded vocational rehabilitation training;

S. 2916. An act to change the names of the Edison Home National Historic Site and the Edison Laboratory National Monument, to authorize the acceptance of donations, and for other purposes;

S. 3109. An act to amend chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, in order to authorize hospital and medical care for peacetime veterans suffering from noncompensable service-connected disabilities;

S. 3152. An act to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program;

S. 3279. An act for the relief of Yet Gee Moy (Tsze Woo Lai) and Mee Sen Moy (Sau Ming Lai);

S. 3408. An act to establish in the Library of Congress a library of musical scores and other instructional materials to further educational, vocational, and cultural opportunities in the field of music for blind persons;

S. 3431. An act to consent to the amendment of the Pacific marine fisheries compact and to the participation of certain additional States in such compact in accordance with the terms of such amendment;

S.J. Res. 195. Joint resolution establishing the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Capitol, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to designate November 4–10, 1962, as "National Country Music Week."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1824. An act to create an additional judicial district for the State of Florida, to be known as the middle district of Florida.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1962

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 727, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12391) to improve and protect farm income, to reduce costs of farm programs to the Federal Government, to reduce the Federal Government's excessive stocks of agricultural commodities, to maintain reasonable and stable prices of agricultural commodities and products to consumers, to provide adequate supplies of agricultural commodities for domestic and foreign needs, to conserve natural resources, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill as they pertain to Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress, are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ].

(Mr. GARMATZ asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, the press has recently called attention to the fact that former President Eisenhower sailed to Europe on the British liner *Queen Elizabeth.*

While it is true that his attention during recent times has been devoted to trying to lead the Republican Party out of the slough of despondency in which it is mired, has he completely forgotten the American merchant marine?

Has he forgotten that but a few short years ago he was referring to it as the fourth arm of our defense? This sets an unfortunate example by our former Commander in Chief of our armed services and former President to other American citizens using ocean transportation.

Has he forgotten that every dollar paid to a foreign ship line contributes to our loss of gold and increases our imbalance of payments?

Has he forgotten that the queen of the Atlantic, our own SS *United States,* flies the American flag?

We can only hope that other Americans do not forget these things, nor that the finest and safest ships in the world are those of our American merchant marine.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BASS] and I also yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BASS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in the very unusual position of being in opposition to the position of my chairman on the Committee on Agriculture with relation to the bill whose consideration this rule makes in order. In the 8 years that I have been on the Committee on Agriculture I have opposed the chairman or the majority of the members of my committee on only one other occasion, and that was on a suspension of the rules.

However, today I am firmly convinced that the legislation that this rule makes in order is not legislation that should be passed by the House in its present form because it does not get at the heart of the problem that exists today. This is not an administration bill, it is not a committee bill. This is an illigitimate piece of legislation that could be referred to as being pasture bred. I am not sure who the sire is and I am sure the dam is not sure either. This only continues the same type of problem we have had in the past. It is a temporary extension of something that has been recognized as being bad, because previously we brought legislation on the floor of the House which would have repealed this, would have eliminated it.

I say to you that the people that supported the last bill that was on the floor of the House in good conscience cannot support this bill, because this bill is diametrically opposed to the legislation that you were asked to support the last time. It continues a thing that they told you would be eliminated by the passage of the bill that was defeated 3 weeks ago.

I say to my friends from the city who come to the floor and represent the consumer element of our population that this only continues in existence programs which have built up surpluses which have cost the taxpayers billions of dollars and have done nothing to reduce the cost of food to the consumers, or really improve the general farm economy.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honest opinion that before any legislation is passed on the floor of the House it is vitally necessary for us to amend this bill. I have three amendments that I will offer today.

If these amendments are adopted, then if we would go into conference with the other body, with an approach to curing the problem, then I would say—pass this bill. Otherwise, we cannot even go into conference with the other body on the bill they passed because out of utter desperation our own committee tabled the bill that was passed by the Senate. I voted not to table. We are saying to the Senate, we will not go to conference with you. We will not consider a conference committee with you until you take up this bill that we have to come back to and present it to the House. So, my friends, in all sincerity I say to you before we pass this bill today, let us adopt amendments that would eliminate the 55 million acre minimum wheat acreage allotment which has been filling the warehouses with wheat at a cost to the taxpayers of billions and billions of dollars. Let us not continue this cancer that is killing not only the farm program, but the taxpayers of the United States.

Also, let us repeal in this act, if we pass it, the 1958 Feed Grains Act that nobody is really in favor of, the thing that continues practices of over production at high price supports. The farmer either must have complete freedom, to produce what he wants to and sell it in the market or else, if we are going to support prices, there ought to be some sort of production controls as part of it. I hope today, before this House is willing to pass any temporary extension, that we will do something that will look realistically at the problem. If we pass this bill today, it is just like filling up the chuck holes in a bad road instead of trying to build a new roadbed. I sincerely solicit your help today in trying to build a new roadbed for agriculture and look forward to a program that will cure the ills instead of just extending the present cancer that we have on the books.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENNINGS. I want to say to the gentleman that what he is saying, to a great extent I certainly agree with, especially as it pertains to the comparison between this program and the program which we voted for a few days ago. But,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued July 23, 1962
For actions of July 20, 1962
87th-2d, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agriculture appropriation bill. House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Williams, Del., charged there was shortage of grain in Estes warehouses. Sen. Curtis criticized handling of Estes case. Sen. Keating charged USDA plays politics in drought relief assistance. Sen. Robertson urged elimination of 55 million national wheat acreage allotment. Senate agreed to conference report on foreign aid authorization bill. Senate passed Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Michel criticized REA. House received conference report on foreign aid authorization bill. Rep. Henderson introduced and discussed bill to compensate Flue-cured tobacco farmers for natural disaster losses.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Williams, Del., charged that there was a shortage of over 68,000 bushels of grain stored in Estes warehouses and inserted several items relating to this matter. pp. 13310-15

   Sen. Curtis charged that the Estes cotton allotment transfers "were clearly illegal and fradulent," and inserted recent testimony by Walter J. Arnote regarding the transfers. pp. 13362-5

   Sen. Keating criticized the announcement made by the Democratic candidate for Governor of N. Y. that this Department was making drought relief assistance available to farmers in N. Y., and charged that the Department had been evasive to his request for such assistance. pp. 13315-6

   Sen. Robertson urged that the farm bill be amended to eliminate the 55 million national wheat acreage allotment and to give the Secretary discretionary authority to reduce wheat acreage. p. 13294

   Received the farm bill, H. R. 12391, as passed by the House. Sen. Dirksen objected to the second reading of the bill. p. 13303

2. FOREIGN AID. By a vote of 56 to 27, agreed to the conference report on S. 2996 the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 13280, 13293-300, 13302-5

3. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10904. Conferees were appointed. pp. 13305, 13316-59

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Proxmire, 24 to 59, to reduce the amounts in the bill by $247,105,00 which he stated was the level requested by the Administration. pp. 13316-23

By Sen. Dirksen, 33 to 39, to provide that none of the funds shall be used to increase employment above the level of June 30, 1962. pp. 13346-8

By Sen. Cooper, 30 to 43, to provide that each appropriation in the bill, with certain exceptions, shall be reduced by 5 percent. pp. 13355-8

4. INSECTICIDES; PESTICIDES. Sen. Proxmire expressed concern over the "alarming situation involving the excessive use of powerful pesticides," and inserted an article discussing the situation. pp. 13280-1

5. FARM LABOR. Sen. Hayden criticized the proposed "210-day, 35 week limitation on employment of Mexican nationals on farms," and inserted several items discussing the proposed limitation. pp. 13359-61

6. SAMOA. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. House conferees have already been appointed. p. 13293

7. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings, was made the unfinished business. p. 13361

8. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Hurricane Creek, Ala.; Town Creek, Ala.; Marbury Creek, Ga.; Middle Fork Broad River, Ga.; Upper Blue River, Okla.; and Thicketty Creek, S. C. p. D615

9, NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Anthony J. Celebrezze to be Secretary of HEW. p. 13277

The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination of H. Gardiner Ackley to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. p. 13277

10. FLOOD CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3066, to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of flood disasters (S. Rept. 1747). p. 13278

11. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3153, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northeast first call on electric energy generated in Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority (S. Rept. 1748). p. 13278

12. TAXATION. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted an announcement of the Finance Committee of action taken by the Committee on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962. With respect to tax treatment of cooperatives and patrons the announcement contains the following statement: "The committee tentatively agreed to require that in order for a cooperative to receive a deduction for qualified script, at least 20 percent of the value of the patronage dividend (including qualifie script) must be paid in cash. The staffs were instructed to review the consen

their education and professional privileges essentially for monetary gain rather than public service.

Another area to which we should give attention is the commercial promotion of narcotic and prescription legend drugs to the public. Articles such as the amphetamines, barbiturates, corticosteroids, narcotics, and others should not be the subject of intensive promotion and agressive merchandising to the public. These articles should not be mere objects of commercial competition. Prescription drug use must be sane, sensible, and supervised—not pushed through public promotion.

Prescribers of prescription medication should not be subjected to pressures designed to stimulate the prescribing or sale of medication in bulk quantities. The quantity of amphetamines, barbiturates, corticosteroids, narcotics and other such drugs in a person's possession must be considered in relation to possible diversion into channels which lack adequate professional controls. Prescription drug use should be professionally determined, carefully controlled, and continuously supervised to discourage increased or excessive use and to prevent delayed recognition of possible adverse drug reactions.

As the sponsor of the Senate bill which established the prescription legend drug category by an amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in 1951, I have had a continuing and intimate interest in the problems associated with the effective supervision of the distribution of these drugs. The purpose of the Durham-Humphrey amendment to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was to tighten up the Federal law as it pertains to drugs containing habit-forming or dangerous ingredients and to foster control over these drugs.

You and I are trustees for America. We pharmacists have been given special training; we are accorded, as professionals, special privileges. As citizens, in the broadest sense, it is our task to help write and dispense sound prescriptions for a healthier America and a healthier world. I know that we will succeed in this great task.

COLLEGE GROUPS AID USO

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I have recently learned that the United Service Organizations have once again chosen several American college music and drama groups for entertainment tours to our troops overseas.

Since February 1941, USO has been providing many services to our young men and women abroad in the Armed Forces. The greatest service of all—that which is the sum total of all of their innumerable contributions—has been the preservation of high morale in the armed services a very real need in peacetime as well as in war. Groups such as those recently chosen from our colleges and universities have succeeded in extending the boundaries of their home communities to our most remote bases, and have thus helped to preserve the qualities of character which were instilled in these young people before they left their homes in the States. By their continuing concern with the welfare and morale of the man in uniform, USO and all of those who have volunteered their services in response to our finest traditions, have made a vital contribution both to our military security and to the continued leadership of these young men and women in our local, national, and international communities.

I am very happy to learn that groups from Alfred University and from my own alma mater, the University of Rochester, are among those which have been chosen. Each of these participating students will benefit greatly from this experience and will always cherish the opportunities being given them as volunteers in this program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the following release from USO printed in the RECORD:

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TWENTY-NINE AMERICAN COLLEGE DRAMA AND MUSIC GROUPS PICKED TO AUGMENT USO ENTERTAINMENT FOR TROOPS

NEW YORK.—Edwin E. Bond, national executive director of USO, the private nonprofit organization providing morale services to the American Armed Forces, today announced that USO would sponsor tours overseas by collegiate groups from 29 American colleges and universities during the next academic year beginning in September.

Over 400 college students are to travel overseas to Army, Navy and Air Force installations in a year-long schedule presenting opera, dramatic plays, musical comedies, variety shows, choral, and instrumental programs as free entertainment for servicemen and their families. The commands to be visited are located in the Pacific, the Carribbean, the frozen areas in the North Atlantic, Europe, and the Mediterranean, he stated.

College officials, Mr. Bond said, are making provision for the students to avoid loss of classroom time, and none of the students are expected to be away from their campus for more than 8 weeks. These are in groups scheduled to tour in either the Pacific or the European commands. Generally, the tours in the other areas will be of 4 or 5 weeks duration.

Where and when appropriate, the college companies will give additional performances for foreign nationals under sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State under the cultural exchange program, USO indicated. It was explained that in the past such additional performances for State have been over and above the commitments to the military, and the State Department reimbursed USO for the extra costs involved. Frequently, on request of school authorities, an additional week is granted to the students to make stopovers on their own expense, to gain a maximum educational value during their foreign travel.

The college groups to go overseas are representative of every geographical section of the United States by drawing from men's and women's schools, coeducational institutions, State, private, and sectarian colleges. The program of college productions augments the vast network of paid professional USO shows, which carry the bulk of live entertainment for isolated and remote troop stations, the USO officer declared. Last year USO entertainers traveled more than 1 million miles overseas to bring shows to the Armed Forces.

Officials for USO shows said that selection of the performing groups were made by two committees representing dramatic and music departments of American colleges. Membership on one oversea touring committee was appointed by the American Educational Theater Association headed by Dr. Campton Bell, director of the School of Communications at the University of Denver, Colo., while membership on the other was appointed by the National Music Council, under Dr. Archie Jones, dean of the Conservatory of Music for the University of Kansas City, Mo. For their respective selections the AETA and the NMC will cosponsor the college tours with USO Shows.

Screening of more than 150 college applications by process of auditions, performance reports, program proposals, tape recordings and photographs narrowed the selection to the 29 groups, it was explained. The Department of Defense, which will provide the oversea transportation and travel subsistence to the college performers, has confirmed the selections and the dates of the respective tours, a USO officer stated. USO will insure each and every student during the periods of their travel as well as provide all necessary administration services.

EXTENSION OF APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. LONG of Hawaii, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. MILLER conferees on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri has been recognized.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I withdraw my request for recognition, as a result of the suggestion which has been made by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Then, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If there is no further morning business, the Chair lays before the Senate the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1962.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of con-

ference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2996) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] without losing my right to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I understand that the agreement to reduce the requested aid for India was withdrawn in the conference yesterday. Inasmuch as the distinguished majority whip, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], was a member of the conference, I would ask for clarification in this matter.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am happy to respond to the Senator from Missouri, if I may do so under the unanimous consent request.

The language which was included in the Senate bill that had been offered as an amendment by the Senator from Missouri was dropped in the conference committee primarily because we do not like in the foreign aid appropriations to mention country by country. That practice was dropped back in 1953. However, the objective of the Senator's amendment, which was voted upon in the Senate and voted upon in the Committee on Foreign Relations at the time of the consideration of the bill by the Senate, will be fulfilled by the administration. It can be done administratively. We have been assured that it will be carried out administratively, on the basis of the understanding arrived at with the administration during the conference.

Mr. SYMINGTON. In other words, as I understand the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, the reduction in the originally requested aid for India of 10 percent as agreed in the Senate will be carried out.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The amount is approximately 10 percent, as I recall. It will be at levels not to exceed obligations for the fiscal 1962.

Mr. SYMINGTON. This year?

Mr. HUMPHREY. This year.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the Senator for clarifying the matter, and am glad to understand the reduction will stand.

FARM LEGISLATION

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] under the same conditions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, shortly the Senate will receive from the House the new farm bill, a measure which gives us all concern because of the tremendous sums involved in the present farm program. A major defect, which was not cured either in the present law or the farm bill passed by the House, is that we have enough wheat for another whole year if we did not raise another bushel. When the acreage was fixed at 55 million bushels, it was at a time when the average per acre production was only half of what it is now.

I hope the farm bill will be sent to our committee and that we will take out the 55 million acreage provision and leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to cut wheat production in line with our need for wheat.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2996) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] under the same conditions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, a year ago I offered an amendment to the foreign aid bill which would clearly and specifically forbid foreign aid to Communist regimes. After long and spirited debate, that amendment was defeated by a wide margin—61 to 34—through the adoption of a substitute which left existing law virtually unchanged. But the other body did adopt a strong prohibition against aid to Communist nations. In conference, however, the House yielded and the weak Senate provision was adopted.

This year the able junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] forcefully brought forward an amendment to stop aid to Yugoslavia. I shall never forget his brilliant and eloquent presentation.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] then offered an ironclad prohibition against aid to any Communist regime. Once again the debate was long and spirited, but this time the Lausche amendment was adopted by a very great margin. That vote was a tribute to the masterful argument made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. But more than that, it reflected a dramatic change in opinion in the Senate and it indicated to me that the mounting protests on the part of the American people against the use of their tax dollars to finance Communist regimes had at last been heard by the Congress.

The following day the Senate altered the Lausche amendment in some respects by adopting an amendment put forth by the combined majority and minority leadership. This was a retreat, but it was still a far stronger ban on aid to Red regimes than had previously been in effect and those of us who had fought for this cause for years could well take some satisfaction out of the resolution of this matter as it left the Senate.

This year it was the other body that adopted the weaker position, and in conference the Senate conferees abandoned abjectly the position taken by the Senate in two lopsided record votes.

So, after years of battle on this issue, we once again came out where we went in. But there is one great change, and that is the temper of the American people.

This is the last time the will of the people will be thwarted on this issue; of that I am sure. This is the last time that what has been won out in the open will be lost behind closed doors. The American people are fed up with a policy that has spent $4 billion of their money—$4 billion dollars which has had no other result but to strengthen our avowed enemies.

Having failed for many years to produce any tangible results from the program of aid to Communist regimes, its advocates have but 1 year left in which to justify this program.

Those of us who oppose this program must continue to lay our views before our colleagues and before the American people—and in that cause I do not wish to let this occasion pass without once again pointing out why this program has never worked and why it never will work.

First, the Communist philosophy, which Tito and Gomulka and Castro all accept, is directed at the destruction of Western civilization, the prerequisite of the building of world communism. Each Red regime has developed the concept of the total state as far as it can go and therefore, within the limitations of bungling and inefficiency characteristics of dictatorships, every resource, important or insignificant, is directed and coordinated toward the eventual Communist world triumph.

Every dollar that we send behind the Iron Curtain, every grain of wheat, every parcel of clothing, every piece of equipment and machinery, every particle of technical knowledge and industrial know-how, is promptly melded into the cold-war machine of our enemies to be used against us. Nothing should be plainer or clearer than this.

Second, when we help Communist regimes in any way, we help them to conceal their inability to satisfy the needs and aspirations of people everywhere.

When we help Communist regimes to obscure their basic failures, when we give them food to hide their famines, when we give them trade to overcome their shortages, when we help to relieve

 Aug 23, 1962

10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Proxmire inserted an AID release on the amount of U. S. foreign assistance business received by various States, and contended that "Wisconsin is getting less than one-third of the share it should get on a pro-rata basis." pp. 16295-6

11. FOREIGN TRADE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Finance Committee continued executive consideration of H. R. 11970, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and "agreed tentatively to amend section 102 of the bill, the Statement of Purposes, by requiring that the mutual benefits to be derived must be trade benefits." p. D761

12. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. Received from the State Department a proposed bill to authorize an appropriation to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 16283

13. PURCHASING. Both Houses received from the Justice Department a report on identical bidding in public procurement.

14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the agricultural appropriation bill will be considered Sat., Aug. 25. pp. 16343, 16362

HOUSE

TERRITORIES.

15. Received the conference report on H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa (H. Rept. No. 2264) (pp. 16265-6). The statement of the managers on the part of the House includes the following statement:

"When the House considered H. R. 10062, it concluded that the various Federal departments and agencies should be authorized to render scientific and technical assistance to the government of American Samoa upon request of its Governor and that the benefits of certain laws which are applicable in the United States proper could be extended to American Samoa, also upon the request of its Governor.

" The Senate amended the House language to provide (1) that requests for scientific or technical assistance would be made by the Secretary of the Interior rather than the Governor, and (2) that the other specified types of assistance would be available in American Samoa in accordance with the laws governing such types of assistance without specifically requiring a request therefor from the Governor or the Secretary.

"The House conferees agreed to the first of these amendments and the Senate agreed to the House position that requests for assistance under the National School Lunch Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Library Services Act, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act should precede the rendering of such assistance. The conferees' substitute for the first section of the Senate amendment carries out these two points."

16. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12833, to authorize appropriations for an additional 2-year period for air pollution central measures. (H. Rept. 2265). p. 16282

17. RESERVOIRS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11799, defining the interest of local public agencies in water reservoirs constructed by the Government which have been financed partially by such agencies (H. Rept. 2266). p. 16282

18. MINERALS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 8134, to authorize the sale of the mineral estate in certain lands; and H. R. 10566, to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz. p. 16265

19. INFORMATION; PAMPHLETS. Rep. Michel criticized this Department's pamphlet, "Packet for the Bride," and stated that "there are a number of charges made against the Department of Agriculture for benefits to the consumer rather than the farmer; and this is just another example." pp. 16270-1

20. PRICES; LABELING. Rep. Randall discussed some of the principles of quality stabilization as expressed by the proposed bill and urged support for passage of the bill. pp. 16268-9

21. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Schwengel opposed passage of the public works acceleration bill and stated that is is inadequate, unsound, and could very well end up in the creation of the "largest political 'slush fund' with the taxpayers' money that the Congress has ever passed." pp. 12271-4

22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon., the following will be considered under suspension of the rules: S. 3574, to extend International Wheat Agreement; H. R. 7195, to add lands to Wasatch National Forest; and S. 4, Padre Islands National Seashore. He also stated that on Tues. the public works acceleration bill, and that on Wed. the experiment station research facilities bill will be considered. p. 16264

23. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 27. p. 16281

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. FOOD STAMPS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hall criticizing the handling of the food stamp program and inserting a newspaper article to substantiate his statement (p. A6356-7). Rep. Ray inserted the same article (pp. A6369-70).

25. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Thurmond inserted an editorial on the trade expansion bill entitled "Deadly Threat to State" amd a statement by Congressman Rivers on the same subject "Rivers Sees Socialization in Trade Act - Threat to South Carolina Payrolls, Congressman Says." pp. A6362-3

26. MONOPOLIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman and insertion of an address delivered at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association reviewing the effectiveness of our antitrust program. pp. A6364-5

27. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Gathings extended his remarks and inserted an Arkansas agricultural editor's article "The CED Report: Dark-Age Remedy for Farmers' Ills." pp. 6368-9

28. PUBLIC WORKS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik and insertion of an article in support of the pending public works acceleration bill. pp. A6366-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Rains in support of the public works bill and insertion of a table showing projects planned or being planned in areas eligible for aid under this program. pp. A6378-82

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. RESEARCH. H. R. 12959, by Rep. Glenn, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern ramp trawlers to be used for research, to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

30. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12961, by Rep. Holifield, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 806), as amended (5 USC 73b-1), to authorize payment of expenses for storage of household goods and personal effects of civilian employees assigned to isolated duty stations; to Government Operations Committee

87TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 2264

EXTENDING THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

AUGUST 23, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ASPINALL, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10062]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by section 1 of the Senate amendment insert the following:

That, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior—

(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services

Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946; 60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
WALTER ROGERS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JACK WESTLAND,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
ERNEST GRUENING,
OREN E. LONG,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
JACK MILLER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

When the House considered H.R. 10062, it concluded that the various Federal departments and agencies should be authorized to render scientific and technical assistance to the government of American Samoa upon request of its Governor and that the benefits of certain laws which are applicable in the United States proper could be extended to American Samoa, also upon the request of its Governor.

The Senate amended the House language to provide (1) that requests for scientific or technical assistance would be made by the Secretary of the Interior rather than the Governor, and (2) that the other specified types of assistance would be available in American Samoa in accordance with the laws governing such types of assistance without specifically requiring a request therefor from the Governor or the Secretary.

The House conferees agreed to the first of these amendments and the Senate agreed to the House position that requests for assistance under the National School Lunch Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Library Services Act, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act should precede the rendering of such assistance. The conferees' substitute for the first section of the Senate amendment carries out these two points.

The Senate also revised the language of sections 2 and 3 of the House-passed bill which amended the five acts named in the preceding paragraph to make American Samoa eligible for assistance under them. The Senate revision was technical and was accepted by the House conferees.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
WALTER ROGERS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JACK WESTLAND,
Managers on the Part of the House.

O

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER ON CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order to dispense with business under the Calendar Wednesday rule on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and since I find myself on this side of the aisle, I want to assure my colleagues on the other side that I have not deserted them—I just happened to be on this side and did not have time to get back on the other side. But I did want to ask a question. As the session opened today, I observed that the other body in their wisdom had added some very questionable amendments to the farm bill and messaged it back to the House. I wonder if the gentleman could advise us as to what we might contemplate in the way of developments on these undesirable Senate amendments to this bill and as to how they might be treated?

Mr. ALBERT. I am sure that we will undertake to send the bill to conference at an early date and that the matter will be worked out in conference and brought back for the consideration of the House.

Mr. AVERY. Then the House might expect that it might be sent to conference on Monday?

Mr. ALBERT. I would not like to be bound on that question at this time.

Mr. AVERY. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following special orders heretofore granted, that the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] may address the House for 1 hour and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have been trying to ask some questions here for about 15 or 20 or 30 minutes. So I will reserve the right to object so that I may ask a question or two.

I would like to know if this so-called public works bill is the $900 million bill?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BROWN. The poll shows all right now, does it?

Mr. ALBERT. We are confident that the bill will be enacted or we would not be anxious to bring it up.

Mr. BROWN. The joint resolution the gentleman mentioned as No. 1 and No. 2 on the list, is that better known as the anti-poll-tax resolution?

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BROWN. And the maximum security bill, is that the one that was objected to several times on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. ALBERT. This is a bill from the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, the Walter bill.

Mr. ALBERT. It was on the Consent Calendar at one time.

Mr. BROWN. And the agricultural bill. The gentleman just stated, as I understand, that an attempt will probably be made to send that to conference rather than back to the committee.

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman will not insist, I would like to defer commenting upon that matter at this time, because we have no intention of trying to send that bill to conference or committee this week or until we discuss the matter with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the Committee on Agricutlure.

Mr. BROWN. The reason why I am asking is because as a member of the Rules Committee I would like to get an idea of the lineup of the work we may have to do.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN. I yield briefly.

Mr. GROSS. There are a few highly controversial bills on the suspension list, as I understand. Does this mean that the Rules Committee has been disbanded and that we no longer have a clearing house for legislation in the Rules Committee?

Mr. BROWN. The Rules Committee has cleared a great many bills. I am not sure which.

Mr. GROSS. The House does not exactly work its free will on bills under suspension, does it? Would the gentleman agree to that?

Mr. BROWN. There can be no amendments offered.

Mr. GROSS. And debate is strictly limited to 40 minutes on a bill.

Mr. BROWN. I hope the Rules Committee will not be blamed for that.

Mr. GROSS. I am not blaming the Rules Committee. I do not know why the Rules Committee has been bypassed.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SALE OF MINERAL ESTATE IN CERTAIN LANDS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8134) to authorize the sale of the mineral estate in certain lands, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. EDMONDSON, ROGERS of Texas, MORRIS, SAYLOR, and WHARTON.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL INTERESTS IN CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10566) to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz., with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. EDMONDSON, ROGERS of Texas, MORRIS, SAYLOR, and WHARTON.

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2264)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by section 1 of the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior—

"(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

"(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

"(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946;

60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
WALTER ROGERS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JACK WESTLAND,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
ERNEST GRUENING,
OREN E. LONG,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
JACK MILLER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

When the House considered H.R. 10062, it concluded that the various Federal departments and agencies should be authorized to render scientific and technical assistance to the government of American Samoa upon request of its Governor and that the benefits of certain laws which are applicable in the United States proper could be extended to American Samoa, also upon the request of its Governor.

The Senate amended the House language to provide (1) that requests for scientific or technical assistance would be made by the Secretary of the Interior rather than the Governor, and (2) that the other specified types of assistance would be available in American Samoa in accordance with the laws governing such types of assistance without specifically requiring a request therefor from the Governor or the Secretary.

The House conferees agreed to the first of these amendments and the Senate agreed to the House position that requests for assistance under the National School Lunch Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Library Services Act, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act should precede the rendering of such assistance. The conferees' substitute for the first section of the Senate amendment carries out these two points.

The Senate also revised the language of sections 2 and 3 of the House-passed bill which amended the five acts named in the preceding paragraph to make American Samoa eligible for assistance under them. The Senate revision was technical and was accepted by the House conferees.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
WALTER ROGERS,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
JACK WESTLAND,
Managers on the part of the House.

PUBLIC REACTION TO FOUNDATION STUDY

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, 1962, and August 20, 1962, I presented to the House the first and second interim reports of the investigation of tax-exempt foundations by the House Select Committee on Small Business. They appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of those dates. Since then, I have received literally thousands of letters of encouragement, advice and commendation from all parts of the United States.

The reactions to our investigation will no doubt be of interest to the Members. I, therefore, wish to insert in the RECORD at this point excerpts from a few of the letters received to date:

Re foundations and tax exemption—you are so right. I served as a director of one for 25 years and can therefore express a modestly informed opinion.

So here's a tip o' the hat to you.

C.G.F.,
Media, Pa.

I fully agree with your statement as it was reported in the New York Times that foundations constitute a serious loophole in the tax law as well as a means of diverting large amounts of public money to private purposes.

W.P.,
Berkeley, Calif.

I observe from the papers that the matter of operations of foundations is still in your mind. I agree with you heartily that this area needs thorough cleaning. I have written to you heretofore in this regard. It is my contention that such organizations which make any charge for their services are in business; that their income from invested funds are taxable income; that donations to them should not be tax exempt.

F.K.J.,
Berwyn, Pa.

All people who know of the workings of these trusts will wholeheartedly support an investigation of these trusts, and also an investigation of the faithfulness of the Treasury Department in passing upon the eligibility of these trusts for exemption.

God bless you for your courage.

N.A.B.,
Vista, Calif.

I have read your comments with much interest, in the press recently in reference to foundations.

It has been most unbelievable in the past years to see our Congressmen sit and watch these multi-billion foundations grow as they have—and let so few people become so powerful in their operations. In my humble opinion they were set up to begin with—are now and will always—be—in the final analysis for tax evasion.

B.L.,
Big Spring, Tex.

The press reports indicate that a job that needed doing has been well done by you and your committee. I'd welcome studying the results.

P.W.B.,
New York, N.Y.

These foundations, in my opinion, are doing this country a great deal of harm with one hand and fooling the American people by the few good things they do. We support your move to investigate this situation.

H.L.,
Bellaire, Tex.

It is heartening to read of your stand on tax-free foundations. These have been (to public knowledge in most instances) such a blatant, outrageous disregard of the ordinary individual's good intentions toward his duties as a citizen. Perhaps this type of honest action will help alleviate the cynical and often helpless feeling so many people—including our teenagers and young adults—have toward "big money" and our own Government.

Thank you for your courageous stand.

L.D.,
Scarsdale, N.Y.

We are taking this opportunity to thank you for your very rare courage in regard to tax exemption for foundations.

R.S.,
Baldwin Park, Calif.

Thank you for trying to plug the big loophole such as tax exemption for foundations.

C.W.C.,
Bethell, Wash.

Thank you for your fine courage in the investigation of tax-exempt foundations.

M.M.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.

I urge you to push the investigation of the tax dodging of tax-exempt foundations.

J.E.K.,
Dallas, Tex.

Representative WRIGHT PATMAN of Texas, should be thanked for his courage before Congress on July 23, 1962, in which he charged that present laws permitting tax-exempt foundations to become legalized tax dodgers. Many foundations are engaged in commercial and miscellaneous activities which disqualify them for tax exemption.

H.R.,
Lewiston, Idaho.

Just read what you are trying to do about the tax-exempt foundations. Thank God there is someone awake to what is going on in that crooked thing.

God bless you in your work. Is there anything we can do to help?"

G.G.,
Hibbing, Minn.

An investigation into all tax-free foundations is long overdue.

Thank you for your time and effort you have given this important matter.

L.M.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Although I am a registered Republican, but thought once to vote Democrat and did, I now come upon another Democrat who comes up with some sound and proper reasoning; this is in your thought to have a tax on tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts.

J.S.W.,
New York, N.Y.

For some time I have followed the workings of these foundations and it sickens me to see what they are doing with our money.

A.H.,
Norfolk, Va.

I want to congratulate you and your committee for looking into the tax-exempt foundations.

S.E.,
Wichita Falls, Tex.

We commend you for your determination to investigate the foundations engaged in various commercial activities to avoid tax payments. The foundations not concerned with charitable, educational, or welfare matters should pay their fair share of taxes.

C.R.,
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

I want to thank you for your courage and your stand you are taking against the tax-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

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For actions of August 28, 1962
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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee reported rule to send farm bill to conference. Several Senators defended Under Secretary Murphy against recent criticism. House passed appropriations continuation resolution. House began debate on public works acceleration bill. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted Secretary's statement criticizing CED farm policy report. Senate subcommittee voted to report roads bill. Senate committee reported measure for designation of National School Lunch Week.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 864, the appropriations continuation resolution to make temporary appropriations until September 30, 1962, for those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. p. 16847

2. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution to send to conference H. R. 12391, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. p. 16922
   Rep. Johnson, Wis., criticized the farm policy proposals of the Committee for Economic Development and inserted a statement by Secretary Freeman criticizing these proposals. pp. 16909-12

3. COMMITTEES. Rep. Marshall resigned from, and Rep. Smith, Iowa., was elected to, the Appropriations Committee. p. 16847

4. PUBLIC WORKS. Began debate on H. R. 10113, the public works acceleration bill. pp. 16855-95

5. PARKS. Rep. Aspinall, Rep. Rutherford, and Rep. Saylor urged enactment of S. 2429, to revise the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, V.I. pp. 16896-7

6. MILK. Rep. Halpern discussed the radioactive contamination of milk and said, "The problem of radioactive fallout is clearly a Federal responsibility." pp. 16918-20

7. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Received from the Defense Department a proposed bill "to exempt certain Reserve officers of the Army or Air Force from the dual compensation restrictions of the Economy Act of June 30, 1962, as amended"; to Armed Services Committee. p. 16921

SENATE

8. FARM PROGRAM. Sens Morse, Burdick, Humphrey, Ervin, Sparkman, and Carroll commended the integrity, honesty, and public service of Under Secretary Murphy, and defended him against recent criticism relative to his role in the Estes case. pp. 16803-8

9. ROADS. The Subcommittee on Public Roads of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 12135, the road authorization bill. The "Daily Digest" states that one of the amendments would "add $10 million for fiscal 1963 for forest roads and trails."

10. SCHOOL LUNCH. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 211, providing for the designation of a week each year as National School Lunch Week (S. Rept. 1929). p. 16752

11. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report with amendmend (but did not actually report) S. 2387, to authorize the establishment of the Canyonlands National Park, Utah. p. D778

Sen. Cooper submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 8355, authorizing executive agencies to grant easement in, over, or upon real property of the U. S., so as to exclude lands reserved, dedicated, or acquired for national forest purposes. pp. 16753-4

12. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962 (pp. 16767-803, 16808-9, 16814-46). Agreed to the committee amendment relating to taxation of cooperatives, but deferred until later consideration of the committee amendment relating to deductions for farmers for land-clearing expenses (See Digest 150 for a summary of these amendments)(pp. 16767-90).

13. AMERICAN SAMOA. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa (see Digest 150 for an explanation of the bill as reported out of conference). p. 16813-4

14. LOANS. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16814

15. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 3509, to place transactions involving unifications or acquisitions of control of freight forwarders under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Act. p. D778

tant tool to help us decide what our actual posture is, where we can obtain these people, how we can increase the pipeline supply, and how we can best utilize them.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator from Nevada could not be more correct. That is why I submitted to the NASA authorization bill the Proxmire amendment to provide for a scientific manpower study by a presidentially appointed Commission. Certainly one is needed; and until we establish these priorities, this situation constitutes our great danger and our Achilles' heel.

I thank the Senator from Nevada very much for his excellent statement.

Mr. CANNON. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I wish to join in congratulating the Senator from Nevada for his contribution to our consideration of the important subject we have been discussing.

I wish to say that as a member of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee, I realize the necessity for the kind of study the Senator from Nevada has mentioned. I also wish to state that is one of the reasons why those of us who have coauthored the GI Bill of Rights have been pushing so hard for its passage and enactment, because experience has shown that among the GI's who go to college, the percentage who engage in scientific studies is greater than the percentage among other groups, because many of the GI's worked with engineering or science while they were in the service. Therefore, when they enter college, many of them engage in scientific or engineering studies—and in a higher percentage than is true of any other comparable group of college students.

In connection with these studies, has the Senator from Nevada studied the shortage of medical doctors, and have his studies encompassed the field of medicine?

Mr. CANNON. No. This is the third of a series of talks I have made on this subject; and they have been specifically related to the fields of engineering and science. They do not relate to the medical field.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, again I wish to commend the Senator from Nevada.

I should like to say that medicine is another field in which we are lagging behind in training. Four years ago our medical schools graduated, annually, 7,000 medical doctors; but in the same year the Russian Soviets graduated 16,000—more than double our number. Of those 16,000 14,000 were for domestic use; but 2,000 were trained in the languages, the mores, the customs, and the religions of the underdeveloped countries, and were pledged in advance to practice medicine in those countries, and to live with the people there, and to live in whatever type of housing the people there are accustomed to live in. Such doctors have a proclivity, as do our people, to live in good housing, both when overseas and at home. But they were required to pledge in advance that when they went overseas they would live in the type of housing that the people of those countries are accustomed to live in.

Furthermore, in that year our country had to license 1,700 doctors who had come from abroad—in addition to the 1,600 graduates of American medical schools who were licensed in that year. The licensing of those doctors from abroad was necessary in order to make up the doctor shortage we faced. So I wish to point out that a lag also exists in the field of education in medical science.

Certainly I shall support the Senator's efforts to have a survey made of our educational and scientific needs, including the need for more doctors. In that connection, determination should be made of the number available at home and the number we can spare for service in other parts of the world where improved medical care is so greatly needed.

I congratulate the Senator from Nevada for his leadership in this field and for the very informative speeches he has been making on this subject.

Mr. CANNON. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10743) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide increasees in rates of disability compensation, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H.R. 1388. An act for the relief of Tai Ja Lim; and

H.R. 11257. An act to amend section 815, article 15, of title 10, United States Code, relating to nonjudicial punishment, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills and joint resolution of the House:

H.R. 5532. An act to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947;

H.R. 10431. An act to revise, codify, and enact title 37 of the United States Code, entitled "Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services";

H.R. 10432. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to codify certain recent public laws relating to the postal service and to improve the Code;

H.R. 10433. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to codify recent military laws, and to improve the Code;

H.R. 10931. An act to revise and codify the general and permanent laws relating to and in force in the Canal Zone and to enact the Canal Zone Code, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 677. Joint resolution relating to the admission of certain adopted children.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1606. An act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act;

S. 3574. An act to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949;

S.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the qualifications of electors;

H.R. 3801. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture to make joint investigations and surveys of watershed areas for flood prevention or the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and for flood control and allied purposes, and to prepare joint reports on such investigations, and surveys for submission to the Congress, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7638. An act for the relief of Kim Hyung In Comstock.

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 23, 1962, pp. 16265–16266, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as passed by the House, H.R. 10062 authorized the Governor of American Samoa to request Federal departments, corporations, or agencies to extend, without reimbursement, scientific and technical assistance to promote the welfare of the territory. The bill also authorized the extension, upon application by the Governor, of several public laws applicable in other U.S. territories to Samoa. They are the National School Lunch Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Library Services Act, and the Public Health Service Act.

The Senate passed the bill in a somewhat different form. The principal difference in the Senate version was that the request for technical assistance would be made by the Secretary of the Interior, rather than by the Governor of American Samoa; and the programs extended through the various laws I have just mentioned would become effective upon enactment of the bill.

The House conferecs and the Senate conferees have agreed that authority to request technical assistance from other departments shall rest with the Secretary of the Interior, instead of the Govcrnor of Samoa. It has also been agreed that benefits from the School Lunch Act and the other acts included in the bill shall not become effective except upon request of the Secretary of the Interior made to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I present this report on behalf of the distinguished junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER PUBLIC FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I request that the Chair lay before the Senate amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 3327..

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3327) to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program, which were, to strike all after the enacting clause and insert:

That paragraph (4) of section 202(b) of the Housing Amendments of 1955 is amended by inserting immediately after "Act" the following: ", or in the case of a community in or near which is located a research or development installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration".

And to amend the title so as to read:

An Act to make eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program certain areas where research or development installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are located.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

REVENUE ACT OF 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10650) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for investment in certain depreciable property, to eliminate certain defects and inequities, and for other purposes.

INVESTMENT CREDIT

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the most important measure contained in the tax bill now before the Senate is the proposal to allow a 7-percent credit against taxes on investment in machinery and equipment.

This proposal has been criticized by those who, in my judgment, should most support it.

It has been called a bonanza for business, a tax giveaway, a theoretical scheme that will not work in practice, and a shotgun approach in an area where sharpshooting is called for, or precisely the opposite, a rifle shot where a scatter gun is needed.

These criticisms do not stand up under close examination of the facts, because the investment credit is none of these things.

I believe it is an important part of the effort to stimulate our economy, to provide more jobs, to end the balance-of-payments deficits and the gold drain, and to give our Nation the means, in the years ahead, to meet head on whatever foreign challenges and domestic requirements we may have to face.

I do not have to tell the Senate of our need for a faster rate of economic growth. We all know that more than 4 million people are out of work in the United States today. We all know that millions of jobs must be created for those people, millions more for the new workers coming into the labor force in this decade, and still more millions to provide for the older workers whose skills are made obsolete by advancing technology.

The only way to get these jobs is by a more rapid rate of growth, for only through economic expansion can our industry operate at a level to sustain full employment under such conditions.

We all know that in recent years our growth rate has been lagging, and we have been outstripped in speed of economic expansion by the industrial nations of Western Europe, by Japan, and even by the Soviet Union.

We all know where this losing race will lead if we continue to be satisfied with an economy operating at slow speed. Every year of delay, every year when we do not act to speed our growth at least to keep pace, not only with our allies, but with other nations far less friendly, brings us closer to the point where our vaunted economic superiority could become a thing of the past. What would happen if that were allowed to occur no one cares to contemplate. We must not and, I am confident, we will not allow it to occur.

One of the most effective measures we have in stimulating growth is the investment credit. It will add momentum to our current recovery by stimulating the capital goods and allied industries, with multiplying effects throughout the economy. It will reach into every nook and cranny of our industrial economy to stimulate modernization of our productive facilities, increasing national productivity, and broadening our industrial base. Greater productivity means greater output, more sales at home and abroad, development of new products, new markets, and more jobs.

The credit will increase our level of productive investment, and this is directly related to our rate of economic growth. During the 1950's, West Germany's proportion of investment in machinery and equipment—as a percentage of gross national product—was roughly twice that of the United States, and her annual rate of economic growth was also twice that of the United States. I will not burden Senators with statistics, since I believe they all have seen them, but I will say that the other industrial nations of Europe which have had more rapid growth than we have devoted a larger portion of their resources to such investment, and had higher rates of growth.

This is true of almost every single nation in Western Europe—the United Kingdom is the major exception—and of Japan as well.

Even more startling, if we take statistics and examine them more closely, we find that those with the highest investment had the most rapid growth.

The correlation between investment and growth rates in this regard is so nearly perfect as to startle even those familiar with the general trend.

I mentioned that the investment credit will help to increase our sales abroad. This is the second major reason it is needed. It is no secret that those same nations which have been growing so proudly have also been exporting at a very high rate, with the result that they have been piling up surpluses in their balances of international payments.

Our own country, meantime, has been running a persistent balance-of-payments deficit—a deficit which, in the last 4 years, has totaled well over $13 billion, and included drains on our gold stocks during that time totaling almost $6 billion. Though we do have a substantial trade surplus, the overall deficit is continuing and the gold drain is continuing.

Our gold stocks now are lower than they have been at any time in more than two decades. They are dropping all the time. The only effective way to stem the gold flow is to eliminate the continuing deficit in our financial relations with other nations. The only way to do that—short of abandoning our national commitments for the defense and development of the free world—is to expand our export surplus, to sell more goods abroad.

The aim of President Kennedy's trade program is to allow us to negotiate mutual tariff reduction with the Common Market and other nations, to assure that our goods can maintain access to vital export markets abroad. But it is not enough to maintain access to these markets. Our goods must be competitive and our producers must be able to outsell foreign producers, both in export markets and here at home.

The higher level of domestic investment which Japan and the industrial nations of Europe have been maintaining has resulted in more rapid modernization of their productive equipment than of ours. This has led to higher productivity, greater efficiency, and lower unit costs added to their initial advantage of lower wage costs.

The consequence has been increasingly aggressive competition. As a result, their share of world markets has been increasing, while ours has been decreasing.

Certainly, we are selling more abroad than they. We are selling more all the time, but their share of the markets has been growing faster than ours. Consequently, our relative competitive position has been declining—at the very time when it is more important than ever for

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HIGHLIGHTS: House appointed conferees on farm bill. House committee voted to report wilderness bill. House passed bill to provide additional research facilities for experiment stations. House committee voted to report bill to facilitate work of Forest Service. Sen. Kerr inserted Treasury report supporting foreign trade bill. Sen. Muskie urged support for his amendment to foreign trade bill re imports from low-wage countries. Sen. Pastore defended President's textile program against recent attack.

SENATE

1. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962 (pp. 17070-120, 17124-55). Agreed to the committee amendment to permit farmers to deduct, in computing their Federal income tax, expenditures incurred by them in clearing land to make it suitable for farming, up to $5,000 or 25 percent of the taxable income from farming for the year, whichever is the lesser (p. 17070

   Sens. Carlson, Proxmire, Miller, Douglas, Curtis, Javits, and Sparkman submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill. pp. 17058-62, 17163-4

2. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Kerr inserted a letter and memorandum from Treasury Secretary Dillon supporting the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962. pp. 17123-4

   Sen. Muskie inserted his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in support of his proposed amendment to the foreign trade bill to give the President authority to enter into marketing agreements with foreign countries to protect domestic industry from imports from countries with sub-standard wages and working conditions. pp. 17162-3

3. TEXTILES. Sen. Pastore defended the President's textile program against recent attack that it was "to appease the strongly protectionist elements in the cotton textile industry," and inserted several tables to support his position. Sens. Muskie, Thurmond, and Hickey commended Sen. Pastore's statement. pp. 17155-9

4. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 3451, to provide relief for residential occupants of unpatented mining claims upon which valuable improvements have been placed (S. Rept. 1984). p. 17058

5. LAW; COURTS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 1960, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code relating to the jurisdiction of the U. S. district courts. p. D790-1

6. WILDLIFE. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 489, to provide for the protection of the golden eagle (S. Rept. 1986). p. 17163

7. EXPORT CONTROL. Both Houses received from Commerce a report on Export Control for the second quarter of 1962. pp. 17163, 17210

8. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Both Houses received from GAO "a report on the review of certain activities of the government of the Virgin Islands." pp. 17163, 17210

9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Proxmire expressed concern over "the serious shortage of scientific and engineering manpower" and inserted several items on the subject. pp. 17120-3

10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement to begin consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill on Fri., Aug. 31. p. 17119

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to H. Res. 772, to send to conference H. R. 12391, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. Conferees were appointed. Senate conferees had already been appointed. pp. 17183-6

12. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 776, the proposed National Wilderness Preservation Act. p. D793

13. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H. R. 12712, to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. pp. 17186-8

14. FORESTRY. The Subcommittee on Forests of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 12434 consisting of miscellaneous administrative provisions to facilitate the work of the Forest Service. p. D793

15. TERRITORIES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17173

16. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S. 919, to amend the Hatch Political Activities Act to eliminate the requirement that the Civil Service Commission impose no penalty less than 90 days' suspension for any violation of Sec. 9 of the Act. A similar bill, H. R. 12661, was laid on the table. pp. 17165-6

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act to

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during the three-year period beginning on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, no duty shall be imposed upon articles described in paragraph 1511 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as "cork insulation, wholly or in chief value of cork, cork waste, or granulated or ground cork, in blocks, slabs, boards, or planks".

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during the three-year period beginning on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, no duty shall be imposed upon articles described in paragraph 1511 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as—

"(1) 'cork insulation, wholly or in chief value of cork, cork waste, or granulated or ground cork, in blocks, slabs, boards, or planks';

"(2) 'stoppers, over three-fourths of one inch in diameter, measured at the larger end, wholly or in chief value of natural cork bark';

"(3) 'stoppers, three-fourths of one inch or less in diameter, measured at the larger end, wholly or in chief value of natural cork bark'; or

"(4) 'perforated or hollow corks, commonly or commercially known as shell corks'."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to provide for the temporary suspension of the duties on corkboard insulation and on cork stoppers."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 12213, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable HERMAN SCHNEEBELI, and unanimously reported by the committee, is to suspend for the 3-year period, beginning on the day after the date of enactment of this bill, the duties imposed under paragraph 1511 of the Tariff Act of 1930 on cork insulation and cork stoppers.

Your committee has been informed that cork insulation and cork stoppers are no longer produced in the United States. In fact, the former domestic producers of these products support this legislative proposal to temporarily suspend the duties on these products.

Cork insulation is a material particularly suitable for low-temperature applications, such as cold-storage rooms, refrigerator cars and trucks, refrigerated warehouses, ice cream hardening rooms, fur storage vaults, and so forth. After cutting and fitting, cork insulation is also used for pipe coverings in U.S. Navy vessels, for ammunition plugs for guns on naval cruisers, and other slow-fire ammunition used by the Navy.

Cork stoppers are cylinders of cork which are used for closing the apertures of bottles, jars, flasks, and similar containers.

The Committee on Ways and Means received favorable reports on this legislative proposal from the Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Labor, as well as an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12213 will suspend for a 3-year period the duties imposed on cork insulation and cork stoppers under the Tariff Act in 1930. Cork insulation is used in the insulating of cold-storage rooms, refrigerator cars, and the like. Cork stoppers are used for sealing bottles and containers.

The Committee on Ways and Means has been informed that these materials are no longer produced in the United States. Favorable reports have been received from the Government departments concerned, and the former domestic producers of these products support this legislation. Inasmuch as there is no longer any domestic producer of cork insulation or cork stoppers, I urge passage of this bill.

EXTEND APPLICATION OF LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 23, 1962.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS IN MARYLAND TO PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY HOSPITAL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7782) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the State of Maryland to the Prince Georges County Hospital, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "one dollar" and insert "50 per centum of the fair market value as determined by the Secretary".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM MADISON WHITTINGTON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, death came on Monday, August 20, to William Madison Whittington, one of the most able and distinguished lawmakers to ever represent the great State of Mississippi in the Halls of Congress. It is with deep sorrow and a distinct feeling of personal loss that I officially report this sad news to the House of Representatives.

Will Whittington represented the Third District of Mississippi from 1925 to 1950, serving in the 69th through the 81st Congresses. He retired voluntarily in 1950 when I had the honor to succeed him.

Mr. Whittington was born May 4, 1878, in Little Springs, in Franklin County, Miss. After attending the public schools of Franklin County, he was graduated from Mississippi College at Clinton in 1898 and from the law school of the University of Mississipi in 1899. He first practiced law at Roxie in Franklin County and then in 1904 moved to Greenwood where he joined the firm of McClurg, Gardner & Whittington. Ten years later he organized his own firm after having gained recognition as one of the outstanding lawyers of the State. Mr. Whittington was a member of the city council of Greenwood from 1907 to 1911. He was State senator from the 27th Mississippi District from 1916 to 1920 and was serving in another 4-year term beginning in 1923 when elected to the Congress.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Whittington was known as a tireless worker who mastered every subject which fell within his legislative responsibility. As a member and later chairman of the old Flood Control Committee, he was a principal author of major flood control legislation throughout his service in the Congress. He later became the first Democratic chairman of the present Public Works Committee after the congressional reorganization act went into effect. In the Mississippi Delta and the entire lower Mississippi Valley, Will Whittington is known as the principal author of the flood control programs that are the very lifeblood of the economy of the region. His unceasing efforts to write the necessary laws and guide the necessary programs into reality, are largely responsible for much of the economic progress of our entire area.

Will Whittington's vision was not limited to programs in his immediate home area. He wrote and guided

legislation through the Congress which established the firm Federal responsibility for flood control programs throughout the United States. In the Flood Control Act of 1936, he established the principle of Federal acquisition of sites and rights-of-way. This historic policy was worked out in conjunction with our present Speaker, JOHN W. MCCORMACK, who was interested in the resource development of New England. This policy has made possible the full utilization of flood control reservoirs for the generation of power, and it is one of the most important Federal contributions to vast areas of the United States.

Will Whittington was proud to consider himself a Democrat throughout the years of his service in the Congress and afterward. In 1960 he was one of the Democratic electors from Mississippi. Because of his initiative and energy, he was highly successful in his personal affairs as a farmer, lawyer, and businessman, but he did not allow this success to cause him to overlook the needs and interests of the average man. He was very proud of the fact that he, perhaps more than any other Member of the Congress, brought about the passage of the Full Employment Act when he sponsored the compromise legislation that passed the House of Representatives after a long impasse.

Mr. Whittington was married to the former Miss Anna Ward Aven, a gracious lady beloved by all who knew her. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary 2 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Whittington donated the Aven Fine Arts Building to Mississippi College at Clinton and made many other charitable contributions in the State.

For many years Mr. Whittington was one of the outstanding leaders of the Mississippi Baptist Convention, serving as president of the convention and in many other capacities as a lay leader of his church. His personal standards exemplified the ideals of a Christian gentleman.

Will Whittington was a responsible legislator devoted to the interest of his people and fully cognizant of his responsibilities in providing leadership for the United States as a whole. He set an outstanding example for any successor to follow and I always felt a great personal appreciation for his courtesies to me. He was a statesman in the best Southern and American tradition. His leadership was always a voice of sanity and moderation. He wil be sorely missed in the years ahead.

Mr. Whittington is survived by his wife and three children—two sons, W. W. Whittington, Jr. and Aven Whittington, of Greenwood, and a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Davenport, of Stone Ridge, New York—nine grandchildren; two brothers, Charles S. Whittington and Curtis C. Whittington, both of Greenwood; two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Perkins, of Brookhaven, Miss. and Mrs. H. H. Webb, of Jackson, Miss. I extend to them all my deepest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to a distinguished American who served with great ability in this body for almost 26 years, Hon. William Madison Whittington, who died on August 20.

When I came to Congress in 1933, Will Whittington had established himself as a highly respected, hardworking Representative. He was already recognized as an authority on flood control, and in the years following he devoted himself untiringly to the task of harnessing the father of waters, the mighty Mississippi, which in 1927 had poured in a muddy, relentless torrent over the rich, alluvial soil of his beloved Mississippi Delta, sweeping all the puny works of man before it. In 1937 he became chairman of the old Flood Control Committee and, in 1949, chairman of the Public Works Committee, after the Committees on Flood Control, Rivers, and Harbors, and Roads had been combined under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

But, while he became an expert in a highly specialized and demanding field, he did not allow his interest in flood control to absorb his attention to the neglect of the broader duties of a Member of Congress. A man with an apparently limitless capacity for hard work, Will Whittington made it a point to study personally each and every bill, no matter how minor, that came before the House. I doubt that any Member of this body ever before made a greater effort than he to study meticulously in advance the many and varied bills reaching the floor for debate. His deep sense of conscientious duty impelled him to be conversant with every single measure before it came up. It was this quality, plus his sound judgment and forceful character, that gained him the respect and confidence of his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, the diligence and hard work which so characterized this man's stay here in the Congress was likewise characteristic of his private life. Like so many successful Americans, Will Whittington started at the bottom of the ladder. Industry and frugality, coupled with sound judgement, resulted in his becoming a comparatively wealthy man before he came to the Congress. He became one of the outstanding practitioners of the law in the Mississippi Delta. He also was one of the largest and most successful of the plantation owners in this rich delta area. But, in spite of his diligence in the management of his substantial private affairs, he found time for further activities as a civic leader and a churchman. Our former colleague was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. He was one of the church's great leaders in the State organization of the Southern Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of serving with this distinguished Mississippan for more than 15 years. I take pride in the fact that I enjoyed his confidence and his friendship during my service here with him in this body. Mrs. Colmer joins me in extending our most sincere sympathies to his devoted and lovely wife, whose association and friendship we enjoyed over the years, as well as to the other members of his family.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the memory of an outstanding former colleague, the late Will M. Whittington.

(Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing regrets at the passing of one of Mississippi's outstanding citizens, the Honorable Will M. Whittington. I concur in the statements of my colleagues about my friend.

It was my privilege to serve in the Congress for quite a number of years with Mr. Whittington. He was possessed of outstanding energy and zeal and was untiring in his efforts. He was a real gentleman, possessed of the highest integrity, and a statesman.

All who speak today will probably make reference to his outstanding service to the Nation in the area of flood control and public works. Truly, in the history of the country I doubt that anyone has done more to make the people of the Nation aware of the need to develop our natural resources and to protect our own country. As such things go, there was frequently a difference of opinion as to just how these things could best be done; but Mr. Whittington more than any other convinced the membership of the Congress that argument as to details and as to plans should not prevent the protection and development of our resources.

During many of the years in which he served here the interests of much of the area I represented and the area Mr. Whittington represented were somewhat different. At least there was great difference in the feelings of the people with regard to programs in our areas. It was my pleasure to work with him in resolving many of these problems.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Whittington's service was by no means limited to the matter of public works. There was hardly any subject matter which came before the Congress in which he did not take an active interest. You may be sure that on any subject in which he did take an active interest he first informed himself fully; and he possessed as broad a knowledge of governmental affairs as any Member with whom I have served.

He was temperate in all his habits except as to work; and here he applied himself far beyond the average Member. On the occasion of his retirement perhaps more Members expressed regrets than on the retirement of any other Member. Without exception they paid tribute to his outstanding service to his State and to his Nation. However, we acknowledged the fact that, as he expressed it, he was entitled to retire in his active years so as to enjoy them at home. He did go back an fitted himself into the life of the community and surrounding area, where he took an active interest in civic affairs.

The beneficial results of his work here will stand for years and years to come. Whatever our problems, however much we may differ in their solution, however much we may owe, money spent

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued Sept. 5, 1962
For actions of Sept. 4, 1962
87th-2d, No. 158

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report roads bill. Senate committee voted to approve House amendments to public works acceleration bill. Sen. Bartlett urged greater fire protection for forest lands. Sen. Wiley commended cheese industry. Rep. Lindsay urged greater protection against radioactive contamination of food.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1878, to add certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah. A similar bill, H. R. 7195, was laid on the table. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 17323

2. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" for Aug. 31 states, "Conferees, met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate-and House-passed versions of H. R. 12391, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, but did not reach final agreement, and will meet again on Monday, September 10." p. D799

3. SAMOA. Both Houses agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 519, requesting the President to return H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, in order to allow the Clerk of the House to correct the enrollment. pp. 17320, 17399

4. AWARDS. Reps. Gross, Ray, and Ford objected to consideration of H. R. 4055, to authorize the payment of a monetary award to recipients of the National Medal of Science. This bill was stricken from the Consent Calendar. p. 17323

5. VETERANS. At the request of Rep. Weaver, passed over without prejudice H. R. 9962, to provide an extension of the period within which certain educational programs must be begun and completed in the case of persons called to active duty during the Berlin crisis. p. 17324

6. RESERVOIRS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11799, defining the interest of local public agencies in water reservoirs constructed by the Government which have been financed partially by such agencies. p. 17326

7. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 2079, to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the establishment of hazardous-duty pay in certain cases. pp. 17326-7

8. RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION. Rep. Lindsay urged a stepped-up program of effective countermeasures to combat radioactive contamination and said, "I think that a thorough public congressional investigation may be in order to determine how much cooperation between Federal and State health programs exists at the present time." pp. 17338-44

9. PARKS. The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 11781, t redesignate the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument and to revise the boundaries thereof. p. D804

SENATE

10. ROADS. The Public Works Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 12135, the proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 196 which includes authorizations for forest highways and forest development road and trails. p. D802

11. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee voted to rereport (but did not actually report) S. 2965, the public works acceleration bill. The "Daily Digest" states that the committee "agreed to recommend that the Senate agree to the House amendment to S. 2965" (p. D802). This bill, as passed by the House, had been referred to the committee earlier in the day (p. 17349).

12. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 10650, the proposed Revenue Act of 1962 (pp. 17349-50, 17361-415, 17420-1). By a vote of 16 to 49, rejected an amend ment by Sen. Proxmire to eliminate public utilities from the investment credi provisions provided in the bill (pp. 17365-96).

13. FORESTRY. Sen. Bartlett discussed the danger of forest fires to our timber resources, reviewed the progress made in the control of forest fires, and stated that "it is necessary that the public lands receive the most intensive protection possible." pp. 17351-3

14. CHEESE. Sen. Wiley commended the domestic cheese industry, particularly for its development of American blue cheese which he stated "is today the most popular blue mold cheese in the country." pp. 17355-6

15. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12870, the military construction appropriation bill for 1963 (S. Rept. 1994). p. 17349

16. FAIRS. Sen. Javits inserted a speech on plans for the N. Y. World's Fair in 1963-4, "The Biggest Box Office in History." pp. 17359-60

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 519

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 4, 1962

Mr. ASPINALL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. If and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill shall be deemed rescinded; and the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to reenroll said bill in accordance with the conference report thereon adopted by the two Houses.

V

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 519

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Requesting the President to return to the House the bill (H.R. 10062) extending the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

By Mr. ASPINALL

SEPTEMBER 4, 1962
Considered and agreed to

Division of Legislative Reporting
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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 108 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1962 No. 158

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Mark J. Mullin, C.M. (Vincentian Fathers), executive vice president, St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

John 14: 6: *I am the Way, the Truth, and the Light.*

Our Father, who art in heaven, You know the dire problems of our times and, by divine intellection, You know their solution. We beseech You to grant us the grace to think and to act in conformity with Your holy will, and to effect on earth the beneficent pleasure of heaven.

Enlighten us that we may be directed in all our deliberations by the spirit of our forefathers who, acknowledging Your existence and invoking Your name, sought to construct the law and achieve a democracy which would constitutionally guarantee equality and freedom for all.

Give us the strength to ignore petty human influences and withstand unbecoming pressures which would deter interest in the common good; and manfully so to legislate that our dictates be expressive of Your holy wisdom.

Bless us that Your way may be our way in all truth and light. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 31, 1962, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGowan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 75. An act to amend section 2103 of title 28, United States Code, relating to appeals improvidently taken;

H.R. 1322. An act for the relief of Georges Khoury;

H.R. 1450. An act for the relief of Maria Odelia Campos;

H.R. 1463. An act for the relief of Judy Josephine Aicantara;

H.R. 1678. An act for the relief of Jacques Tawil;

H.R. 2611. An act for the relief of Charles F. Ward, Jr., and Billy W. Craine, Sr.;

H.R. 4628. An act for the relief of Fotios Sakelaropoulos Kapian;

H.R. 5317. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sun Yee (also known as Mrs. Tom Goodyou) and her children, Maie Har Yee, Shee Beil Yee, and Maie Jean Yee;

H.R. 7328. An act for the relief of the estate of Louis J. Simpson, deceased;

H.R. 7437. An act for the relief of Stella Rosa Pagano;

H.R. 7900. An act for the relief of Lt. (jg.) James B. Stewart;

H.R. 9775. An act for the relief of Nihat Ali Ucuncu;

H.R. 9834. An act for the relief of Estelle L. Heard;

H.R. 10195. An act to validate payments of certain special station per diem allowances and certain basic allowances for quarters made in good faith to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service;

H.R. 10493. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, section 4163, relating to discharge of prisoners;

H.R. 11017. An act to amend section 4281, title 18, of the United States Code to increase from $30 to $100 the amount of gratuity which may be furnished by the Attorney General to prisoners discharged from imprisonment or released on parole;

H.R. 11031. An act for the relief of George Wm. Rueff, Inc.;

H.R. 11122. An act for the relief of Edward J. McManus;

H.R. 11863. An act for the relief of Vernon J. Wiersma;

H.R. 11996. An act to amend the act of January 30, 1913, to provide that the American Hospital of Paris shall have perpetual succession;

H.R. 12157. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act in respect to the salaries of retired referees; and

H.J. Res. 783. Joint resolution granting consent of Congress to the State of Delaware and the State of New Jersey to enter into a compact to establish the Delaware River and Bay Authority for the development of the area in both States bordering the Delaware River and Bay.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1461. An act for the relief of Pedro Bigornia Bandayrel;

H.R. 2125. An act for the relief of Soon Tai Lim;

H.R. 2292. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of honorable discharge in lieu of certificates of disenrollment to certain persons who served as temporary members of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve during World War II;

H.R. 3125. An act for the relief of Joao de Freitas Ferreira de Vasconcelos;

H.R. 3619. An act for the relief of Gennaro Prudente;

H.R. 3719. An act for the relief of Pagona Pascopoulos;

H.R. 6653. An act for the relief of Maurizio Piacidi;

H.R. 7582. An act for the relief of Dario Tacquechel; and

H.R. 11914. An act for the relief of Charles Gambino.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12711. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. KERR, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 136. An act for the relief of Dinko Dorcic;

S. 453. An act for the relief of Robert J. Scanlan;

S. 972. An act for the relief of Cristina Franco;

S. 1263. An act for the relief of Marie Margaret Arvanetes;

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Ivanka Vladimirovna Tindek;

S. 2684. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan C. Jacobe, and their four children, Angela Jacobe, Teresita Jacobe, Leo Jacobe, and Ramon Jacobe;

S. 2687. An act for the relief of Robert D. Barbee;

S. 2753. An act for the relief of Duk Man Lee and Soon Mal Lee;

S. 2836. An act for the relief of Carmelo Rafala;

S. 2922. An act for the relief of Raymond Chester Hendon;

S. 3240. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lee Ma Chin-Ying;

S. 3336. An act for the relief of Lazaro Loyola Arinque, Jr.;

S. 3419. An act for the relief of Enrico Petrucci;

S. 3490. An act for the relief of Oh Shin Young;

S. 3613. An act to provide that participation by members of the National Guard in the reenactment of the Battle of Antietam shall be held and considered to be full-time training duty under section 503 of title 32, United States Code, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 211. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week; and

S.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the period October 1962 through October 1963 as "National Safety Council 50th Anniversary Year."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 476. An act to establish the Point Reyes National Seashore in the State of California, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 8134) entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the mineral estate in certain lands," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. KUCHEL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 10566) entitled "An act to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz.," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. KUCHEL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY TO IRAN

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 518.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States has learned with shock and sorrow of the devastation caused by the recent earthquake in Iran, which resulted in the death of thousands of its people and injuries and loss of homes to many tens of thousands. The Congress, on behalf of the people of the United States, hereby expresses its deepest sympathy for the people of Iran.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 519.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. If and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill shall be deemed rescinded; and the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to reenroll said bill in accordance with the conference report thereon adopted by the two Houses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESTORATION OF CERTAIN WIDOWS AND CHILDREN TO PENSION ROLLS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5234) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the restoration of certain widows and children to the rolls upon annulment of their marriages or remarriages, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after "veteran," insert "and after enactment of the 1962 amendment to this paragraph,".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill, which relates to void and voidable marriages and was requested by the Veterans' Administration and supported by the major veterans' organizations, has been amended in the Senate to provide a new effective date so that the provisions of this proposal will apply only to the actions of the veteran's widow after the date of enactment. The amendment was suggested by the Veterans' Administration.

PROCEDURE IN CASES APPEALED TO BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 857) to amend section 4005 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that cases appealed to the Board of Veterans' Appeals shall contain a brief statement of the facts of the case appealed, with a citation and application of the law, together with the recommendations of the office appealed from, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That chapter 71 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by deleting sections 4005 and 4007 thereof, redesignating section 4006 as 4007, and inserting after section 4004 the following new sections:

"'Sec. 4005. Filing of notice of disagreement and appeal

"'(a) Appellate review will be initiated by a notice of disagreement and completed by a substantive appeal after a statement of the case is furnished as prescribed in this section. Each appellant will be accorded hearing and representation rights pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and regulations of the Administrator.

"'(b)(1) Except in the case of simultaneously contested claims, notice of disagreement shall be filed within one year from the date of mailing of notice of the result of initial review or determination. Such notice, and appeals, must be in writing and be filed with the activity which entered the determination with which disagreement is expressed (hereafter referred to as the "agency of original jurisdiction"). A notice of disagreement postmarked before the expiration of the one-year period will be accepted as timely filed.

"'(2) Notices of disagreement, and appeals, must be in writing and may be filed by the claimant, his legal guardian, or such accredited representative, attorney, or authorized agent as may be selected by him. Not more than one recognized organization, attorney, or agent will be recognized at any one time in the prosecution of a claim.

"'(c) If no notice of disagreement is filed in accordance with this chapter within the prescribed period, the action or determination shall become final and the claim will not thereafter be reopened or allowed, except as may otherwise be provided by regulations not inconsistent with this title.

"'(d)(1) Where the claimant, or his representative, within the time specified in this chapter, files a notice of disagreement with the decision of the agency of original jurisdiction, such agency will take such development or review action as it deems proper

der the amendment the Senator would take the interstate gas pipelines alone out of the transportation facilities. He would deny them the 7 percent which all other interstate transportation facilities would get, and would reduce it to 3 percent.

On line 11 of page 15 Senators will see the language:

(3) PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTY.—
(A) In the case of section 38 property which is public utility property, the amount of the qualified investment shall be 3/7 of the amount determined under paragraph (1).

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. No, I do not have time. This is the provision under which the utilities would go from 7 to 3 percent.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Will the Senator please let me explain that?

Mr. KERR. I ask for order, Mr. President.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I do not yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. KERR. The language further reads:

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "public utility property" means property used predominantly in the trade or business of the furnishing or sale of—
(i) electrical energy, water, or sewage disposal services,

I continue to read, from the top of page 16:

(ii) gas through a local distribution system,

The pending amendment provides, in part:

On page 16, strike out lines 1 and 2——

Mr. PROXMIRE. I ask the Senator to read lines 1 and 2, and the language of my amendment. That is the answer.

Mr. KERR. The amendment states further:

and insert the following:
"(ii) transportation of gas by pipeline."

Certainly. The Senator would bring it back to the transportation system after having eliminated the distribution system. Every Senator knows that if we should eliminate the distribution system from the three-sevenths basis we would put it back to the 7 percent basis. It is that simple.

The Senator from Oklahoma has no corner on the ability to read the amendment.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, and permit me to have 30 seconds to explain?

Mr. KERR. I yield the Senator 30 seconds from my time. I have finished my presentation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The amendment provides for striking out lines 1 and 2 on page 16 and inserting "transportation of gas by pipeline."

If the Senator will read the bill, he will find that the language is:

For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "public utility property" means property used predominantly in the trade or business of the furnishing or sale of—
electrical energy, water, or sewage disposal services,

I submit that what that means is that gas would be treated as would an electrical energy distribution system, a water distribution system, or a sewage disposal distribution system.

I have been assured by the legislative counsel that this is so. That is adequate to answer the Senator's position.

There is simply no question as any Senator who can read can see that gas distribution under my amendment would get 3 percent, not 7 percent, investment credit.

Mr. KERR. I do not ask any Senator to go to legislative counsel. I merely ask Senators to read the amendment.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I ask them to do the same.

Mr. MANSFIELD rose.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Montana.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS OF RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN IRAN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may proceed to the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 518.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States has learned with shock and sorrow of the devastation caused by the recent earthquake in Iran, which resulted in the death of thousands of its people and injuries and loss of homes to many tens of thousands. The Congress, on behalf of the people of the United States, hereby expresses its deepest sympathy for the people of Iran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 518) expressing sympathy for the victims of the recent earthquake in Iran, was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA—REQUEST TO PRESIDENT TO RETURN BILL TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may proceed to the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 519.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. If and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill shall be deemed rescinded; and the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to reenroll said bill in accordance with the conference report thereon adopted by the two Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 519) requesting the President to return to the House the bill (H.R. 10062) extending the application of certain laws to American Samoa, was agreed to.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SESSION OF THE SENATE TOMORROW

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow. I have consulted with both the majority and minority leaders, and there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REVENUE ACT OF 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10650) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for investment in certain depreciable property, to eliminate certain defects and inequities, and for other purposes.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Sena-

tor from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HICKEY], and the Senator from Alaska [M. BARTLETT] would each vote "nay."

I further announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HICKEY], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] is paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from Mississippi would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON]. If present and voting the Senator from Washington would vote "yea," and the Senator from Missouri would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea," and the Senator from Georgia would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Florida would vote "nay," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOTTUM], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senators from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON and Mr. MURPHY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BOTTUM], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 38, as follows:

[No. 237 Leg.]

YEAS—27

Aiken	Hart	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Hartke	Pell
Cannon	Jackson	Proxmire
Case	Keating	Robertson
Church	Kefauver	Russell
Cooper	Lausche	Stennis
Dodd	Long, Hawaii	Thurmond
Douglas	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Gore	Morse	Young, Ohio

NAYS—38

Allott	Fong	McGee
Boggs	Hickenlooper	Miller
Bush	Hill	Monroney
Butler	Holland	Mundt
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Pearson
Carlson	Johnston	Prouty
Carroll	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Chavez	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Curtis	Long, Mo.	Sparkman
Dirksen	Long, La.	Tower
Ellender	Mansfield	Wiley
Engle	McCarthy	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	McClellan	

NOT VOTING—35

Anderson	Goldwater	Murphy
Bartlett	Gruening	Muskie
Beall	Hayden	Neuberger
Bennett	Hickey	Saltonstall
Bible	Humphrey	Scott
Bottum	Javits	Smathers
Burdick	Jordan, Idaho	Smith, Mass.
Capehart	Kuchel	Symington
Clark	Magnuson	Talmadge
Cotton	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Eastland	Morton	Yarborough
Fulbright	Moss	

So Mr. PROXMIRE's amendments G were rejected.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I offer my amendment 8-31-62—A, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 41, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "or associated with" and insert "and directly connected with".

On page 42, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "or associated with" and insert "and directly connected with".

On page 42, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "or associated with" and insert "and directly connected with".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate but a few moments on the amendment, having debated perhaps at greater length than I should have the liberality of the bill with respect to expense accounts.

If Senators will be so kind as to pick up a copy of the bill and turn to page 41, I can explain my amendment very quickly. The amendment would strike out, in line 18, page 41, the three words "or associated with," and insert in lieu thereof the words "and directly connected with."

The same amendment would be repeated twice on page 42.

On page 41 is found a general rule for expense account deductions. If the Senate wishes to confine tax deductions for entertainment, recreation, and amusement to functions which are directly connected with and related to a business function, the pending amendment is necessary. On the other hand, if Senators wish to permit deductions for entertainment, amusement, and recreation for vague good will, so long as it is indirectly associated with some business purpose or prospective business purpose, they should vote against my amendment.

I emphasize that on page 41 of the bill, is the general rule for deduction of expenditures for entertainment, amusement, or recreation.

My amendment would make the general rule tight, as the House bill did. My amendment would strike out the three little words "or associated with," which blow the lid off.

I invite the attention of Senators to the exceptions to the general rule on page 45 of the bill.

Subsection (a) on page 41 states the general rule. It begins in line 10. If Senators will follow me by turning to page 45, line 8, they will find the specific exceptions to the application of subsection (a), which is the general rule. There are about four pages of exceptions.

If Senators will read the exceptions—nine of them—they will see that they are not covered by the general rule. It has been my view that the nine exceptions permit deductions for entertainment, amusement, and recreation and other expenses which are more generous than Congress and the Government should permit.

I would prefer the original recommendation of the President, but that is not now before the Senate. What I am talking about now is the pending bill. If Senators wish to see how broad these exceptions are, I ask them to look at the report of the committee, which is on the desk of each Senator. I ask Senators to turn to page 36. There they will find the exceptions spelled out in detail. I should like to read brief excerpts from the report:

> Expenses for food and beverages furnished under circumstances which are of a type generally considered to be conducive to a business discussion.

The language makes it plain that this is a deductible expense. The report continues:

> Under this exception, the general custom of entertaining business guests at meals in restaurants and hotels would not be disallowed if they meet the ordinary and necessary test of existing law.

Some of my colleagues seem to be disturbed for fear that expenses in connection with attending conventions might not be deductible, and that expenses of entertainment in a hotel or restaurant which are related to business might not be permitted. The bill makes it perfectly plain, and the committee report makes

Public Law 87-688
87th Congress, H. R. 10062
September 25, 1962

An Act

To extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior—

American Samoa. Application of certain laws, extension.

(a) the head of any Federal department, agency, or corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, will promote the welfare of American Samoa. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to financial assistance under any grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of $150,000 in any one fiscal year;

(b) the Secretary of Agriculture may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the National School Lunch Act (60 Stat. 230), as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

(c) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may extend to American Samoa the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775; 20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), the Library Services Act (70 Stat. 293; 20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Act of August 13, 1946; 60 Stat. 1040; 42 U.S.C. 291 et seq.), and section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (58 Stat. 693; 42 U.S.C. 246), all as amended.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2. (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15i et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, the sum of $80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

60 Stat. 775. 20 USC 15j.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section 8(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

20 USC 15j, 15o, 15p.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby

20 USC 15q.

authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).

39 Stat. 933.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

60 Stat. 230.

SEC. 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa,".

66 Stat. 591.
42 USC 1753.

Applicability.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

58 Stat. 682.

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

70 Stat. 910.
42 USC 246.

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (l) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(l) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made.";

42 USC 291i.

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam,"; and

42 USC 291g, 291t.

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

Effective date.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

70 Stat. 293.

SEC. 5. (a) The Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended as follows:

20 USC 353,355.

(1) in subsection (a) of section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";

(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and

(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.

Effective date.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

Approved September 25, 1962.